The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Report of the Philippine Commission . 573
The Philippine Commission (Portraits) 574
British Reverses in South Africa . . 575
Cartoon Views of the Conflict . . . 576
Booker T. Washington's Program for the Negro 577
The International Commercial Congress 577
President Hadley on Trusts and Government Ownership 578
Some Facts about American Cities . . 578
Socialists and the Flag 579
Foreigners Occupying Hawaii . . . 579
Topics in Brief 579

LETTERS AND ART:

Sir Henry Irving in "Robespierre" . 580
With Ik Marvel from Cooper to Poe . 581
The Author of "A Double Thread" . 582
Kipling and the English Schoolboy . 583
The New Harper-McClure Régime . . 584
Notes 584

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

A Fly's Eyes and What They See . 585
Use and Abuse of the Sense of Taste . 585
Forest Fires and Forest Growth . . 586
Falsehoods Told by the X Ray . . . 586
Comment of Experts on Marconi's Success 587
Can Insects Count? 588
New Color-Printing Process 588
Wireless Telephony 588
Golf and the Nerves 588
Science Brevities 588

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

A Plea for More Religious Thinking . 589
Dr. De Costa and the Broad-Church Movement 589
The Unitarian Conference 591
The Universalist Convention 592
Religious Notes 592

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Can the Boers Win? 593
Our Filipino War 594
The March of the Plague 595

MISCELLANEOUS:

Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 596
Personals 597
More or Less Pungent 597
Current Events 598
Chess 599

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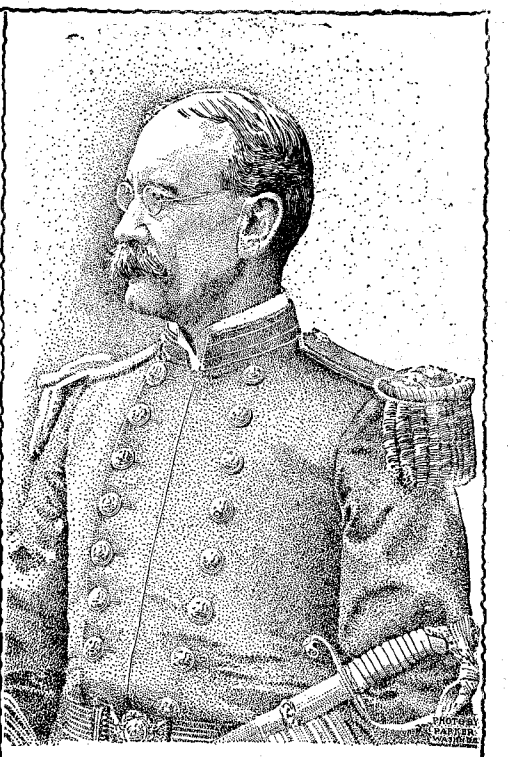

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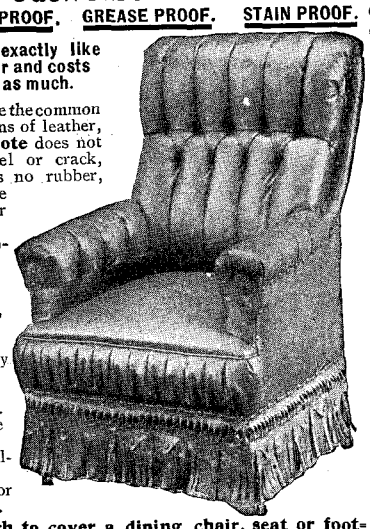

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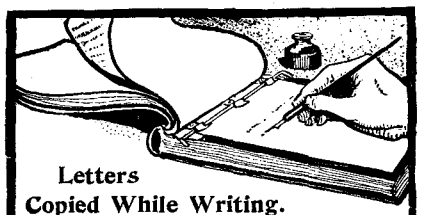

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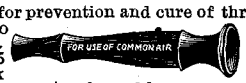

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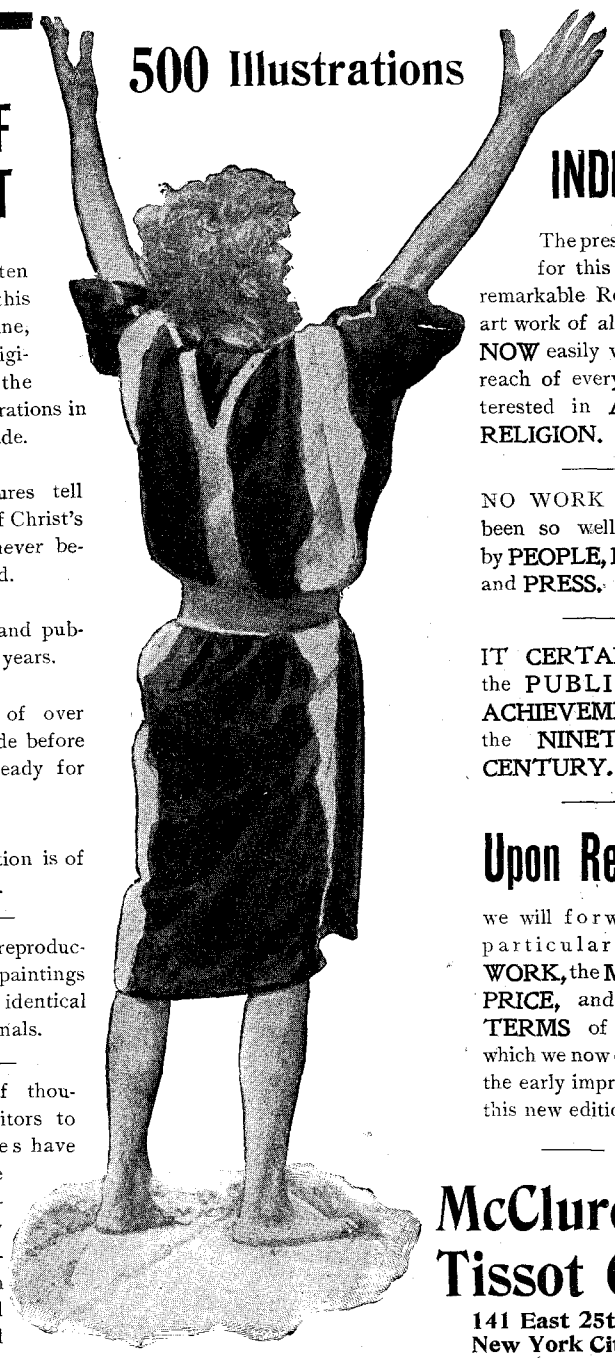

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

THE preliminary report of the Philippine Commission, signed by President Schurman, Admiral Dewey, Professor Worcester, and Colonel Denby, and indorsed by General Otis, is considered by both the expansion and the anti-expansion press to be the strongest indorsement the Administration's policy in the far East has yet received. The report seems to derive its weight largely from the public confidence in the special knowledge and incorruptible impartiality of the members of the commission, who approved the report unanimously. Admiral Dewey is reported as having said to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald:* "I wish you would say for me that I indorse every word of the commission's admirable report. . . . It is an absolutely truthful representation of all that has happened and of the existing situation. There has never been a moment since the first gun was fired that the United States could have withdrawn from the islands, and the reasons set forth in the report as to why permanent American control is essential are, in my opinion, immovable. There is no other alternative." One effect of the report, according to another despatch from *The Herald's* Washington correspondent, was the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet "to urge upon Congress the immediate passage of a joint resolution declaring it to be the intention of this Government to retain the Philippine Islands, to suppress insurrection, and to grant the broadest kind of local self-government to the inhabitants of the islands, under such form of United States civil government as may be expedient."

The following are, in substance, some of the most striking declarations of the report:

Admiral Dewey, in a memorandum given to the commission, says of his relations with Aguinaldo when the latter landed in the Philippines on May 19: "No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him, then or at any other time." After General Anderson arrived, Admiral Dewey requested Aguinaldo to evacuate Cavite, and he accordingly removed to Bacoor. "Now for the first time," says Admiral Dewey's memorandum, "arose the idea of national independence. Aguinaldo issued a proclamation in which he took the responsibility of promising it to his people on behalf of the American Government, altho he admitted freely in private conversation with members of his cabinet that neither Admiral Dewey nor any other American had made him any such promise."

The Filipinos, in their rebellions against Spanish rule, were not fighting for independence, but for reforms in Spanish administration. When our war with Spain began, there was no insurrection in the islands, the previous one, which was confined to the island of Luzon, having been concluded by the Treaty of Biach-na-Bato.

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. . . . Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

The strong anti-American feeling is confined to six of the ten Tagalog provinces in Luzon, is not unanimous even there, and is growing noticeably less. The population of the ten provinces is about 1,500,000. Outside Luzon the anti-American feeling hardly exists anywhere except in Panay. Where insurgent rule has been established it has proved worse than Spanish misrule. The island of Negros is prospering under American rule, after an attempt at native rule had failed. The commission draws from this the conclusion that "a large amount of American control is at present absolutely essential to a successful administration of public affairs."

There is no national solidarity in the Philippines. The archipelago is occupied by a large number of tribes differing widely among themselves in language and customs, and often hostile to one another.

The town governments organized under American rule during the commission's stay in the Philippines gave general satisfaction. Much supervision over the town governments was found necessary, as the officials were timid and slow to comprehend. At many of the elections the voters went about "asking whom they were expected to vote for," and it was often hard to persuade them to vote at all.

"Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believe that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy. . . . Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing, and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable."

The failure of the Filipino peace envoys was due to the fact that the envoys had no powers. Our commission omitted no effort to secure a peaceful end of the struggle, but the opportunities which our commission offered and urged "were all neglected, if not, indeed, spurned."

The expansion press seems to find the report itself the best argument for its acceptance, and nearly all its editorial utterances consist of summaries of the report's chief features, with a few words in regard to the high character of the commissioners. The anti-expansion press refers to it as a "campaign document," and points out alleged inconsistencies between this report and previous official reports from officers in the Philippines. The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) makes what is perhaps the strongest argument that has appeared for the acceptance of the report when it appeals

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DR. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN,
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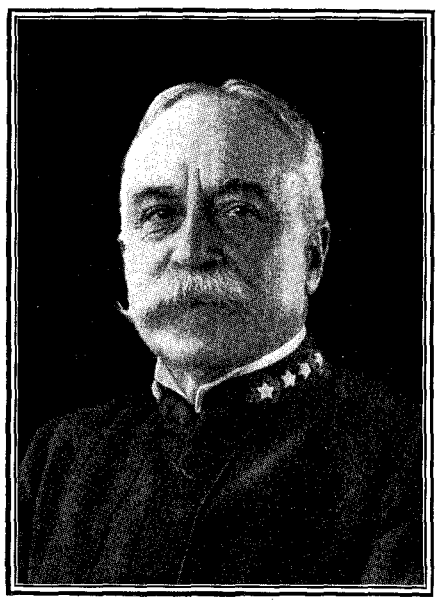

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

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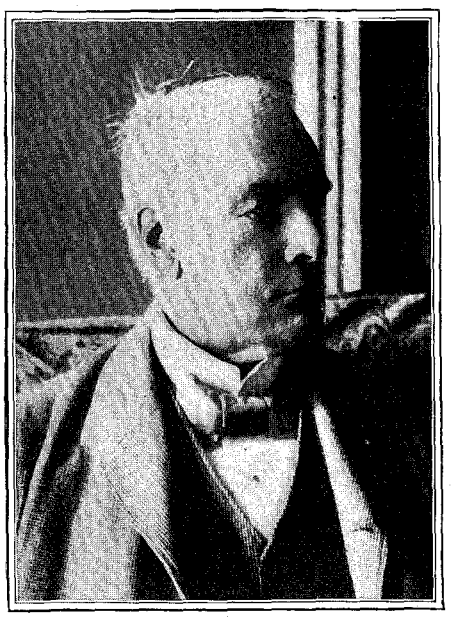

CHARLES DENBY,
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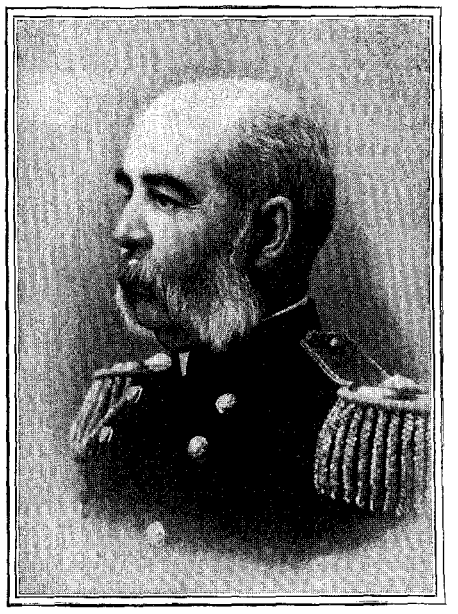

MAJ.-GEN. ELWELL S. OTIS,
Military Governor of the Philippines.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

to the confidence its readers have in the character of Admiral Dewey. *The Courant* says:

"Mr. Bryan, Mr. Schurz, Mr. Cockran, Mr. Atkinson, all the rest of them, must now make their choice quickly between attacking the character for truthfulness of George Dewey, and standing convicted of deception before the American people. The chance is still open to them to say that they themselves were deceived; but they must say it at once or not at all. There's no time for shilly-shally. The people at last have the evidence in their hands. The men we have named and their newspaper echoes have been holding forth for months past on the Administration's perfidy in its dealings with Aguinaldo—the broken alliance, the broken promise of independence. Now, in his personal memorandum embodied in the preliminary report of the commission, Admiral George Dewey says: 'No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him, then (May, 1898) or at any other time.' This is testimony from the man who was there and who knows. Any politician or editor who so much as peeps again about 'broken alliance' and 'broken promise' will be saying, in effect, that the admiral of the navy is a liar. That will be inadvisable. To put the fact mildly, it will displease the American people. They are inclined to be fond of him, and all the Bryans and Atkinsons, New York *Posts* and Springfield *Republicans* between Jaalam Point and Calumpit couldn't shake their confidence in his veracity. . . . Which knows more about the matter—George Dewey or the 'anti-imperialist' spouters and ink-splashers? Whose advice is likely to be the sounder and safer for the country to follow—his or theirs?"

The Washington *Star* (Ind.) says: "We have in this paper a complete refutation of many slanders against the American name, and a thorough justification of what has been done in the Philippine Islands under the American authority. Friends of the truth have every reason, indeed, to rejoice." The Boston *Transcript* (Ind.) rejoices that the report "puts an end to the swarm of rumors which have confused public judgment of the Philippine question." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) points out that the members of the commission are all "without taint of partizan bias further than the fact that a majority of them were not in entire sympathy with the Republican Party." *The Press* continues:

"When the commission was appointed by the President it was conceded by all to be as fair a commission as could be chosen for the purpose of trying to bring about peace and of investigating and reporting on the situation in those islands. President Schurman was made the head of the commission because he had expressed doubts as to the advisability of carrying on the Philippine war. This non-partizan commission spent several months in traveling about the islands, studying the conditions and the people, and in seeking to bring about peace with Aguinaldo. Admiral Dewey was there from the beginning, and everybody has conceded that his opinion in regard to what should be done in the islands would govern the Administration."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that the "anti-imperialist" version of the war is discovered to be "fantastic in its variance from the facts," and says that "no one can pretend to be an honest man and any longer misrepresent the Philippine

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situation." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) avers that "if this report is not to be believed, and if its recommendations are to have no weight, then we may as well abandon scholarship, renounce reason and, grant that judgment is 'fled to brutish beasts.'"

The New York *Times* (Ind.) says that the report "will leave no candid mind unconvinced of the sincerity of our procedures and the honorable unselfishness of our intent." The New York *Sun* (Rep.) thinks that the report "must carry conviction to every reasonable mind," and the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.) foresees as a final result of the commission's labors that "the flag will stay in the East."

Perhaps the ablest effort to reply to the commission's report is found on the editorial page of the Springfield *Republican*. *The Republican*, like the New York *Evening Post*, regards the report as a campaign document, and says: "There is cause for deep regret that the President's Philippine commission should have been prostituted for political purposes." The fact that the report contains "not the slightest intimation" that the President has "made the smallest mistake" in his course in the far East is proof conclusive, thinks *The Republican*, that the report is a political circular. It proves too much. *The Republican* then proceeds to point out a number of discrepancies between this report and previous official reports of officers in the Philippines. The report, for example, says there was no cooperation between the American and native forces in the capture of Manila; *The Republican* cites passages from General Anderson's report to show that this is incorrect. The report says that when hostilities broke out between our troops and the Filipinos, "immediately after the first shot the insurgents opened fire all along their line"; *The Republican* cites an official report to prove that they did not open fire "immediately," and hence that their attack was not preconcerted. *The Republican* says:

"It may be objected that such criticism is petty, mere quibbling. Yet, in a historical review, these are notoriously important points, and in convicting the commission of misrepresentation concerning them the criticism is justified that the report as a whole lacks the judicial quality and should be regarded as a one-sided campaign document, designed to carry the Ohio election."

The Hartford *Times* (Ind.), another anti-expansion paper, contends that the report missed the main knot in the whole problem:

"It is not true, in spite of all that the commissioners say, that there has been an intelligent attempt to gain the confidence and good-will of the Filipinos by giving them any assurances whatever in regard to their future. The commission dwells at great length on its dictum that the 'war' was inevitable. But a great many things in this world are not inevitable until after we have ignorantly or unwisely made them so. The drunkard who is pulled out of the gutter can truly say that his fall into that place was inevitable. It was so after he had upset his brain with alcohol. Nowhere does the commission deal fairly and squarely with the main fact of the whole Filipino situation—the desire and the determination of the people of the island of Luzon to be free and to govern themselves. For better or for worse we have succeeded in stirring up in the hearts of that people the spirit of patriotism. How are we to exorcise it? Professor Schurman and his associates do not undertake to tell us. . . . With such a spirit fully aroused in the Filipinos it makes little difference whether the 'war' which we are waging with them shall end this month or next year. We can not succeed in making subjects of them. We can never gain their friendship until we promise them the opportunity of at least an attempt to govern themselves."

The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) says:

"When we come to examine this remarkable campaign document we find that it contains the most conclusive proof not merely of ingratitude, but of downright treachery, in the treatment of the Filipinos by the Administration. We find that it contains a sufficient, tho incomplete, explanation of the transformation of the Filipinos from friends into implacable foes."

The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) notes with much satisfaction that the commissioners do not recommend the annexation of the islands, and thinks that if the President is wise he will take it "as a notification that he is not in touch with the people on this question."

BRITISH REVERSES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE verdict on the quality of the Boer's courage, marksmanship, and strategy thus far displayed seems to be that he has more than fulfilled the warmest expectations both of his friends and his foes. The list of British losses in the actions where the British are reported victorious is so large as to create the feeling that President Kruger is making good his promise that if the republics must belong to England a price will have to be paid that will "stagger humanity." The opinion still prevails that the British will undoubtedly win in the end, but the early successes of the Boers and the revelation of their splendid fighting qualities have led many to predict a far longer and bloodier conflict than the causes of the war are thought to warrant.

"Playing Horse" with the British.—"A suspicion is beginning to pervade the minds of persons who had expected fine work from the Boers, but have been disappointed in their achievements thus far, that the gentle burghers have been playing horse with the British. There has been something almost disgusting to their admirers in the manner they have run away whenever the British started after them. Why should they have run away from Glencoe? Apparently they had a position of advantage on the hills from which they could have stopped General White's entire army, but they withdrew. It was noticed, however, that the only British troops that followed them—the Hussars—were surrounded and captured. They apparently retreated on Monday when there was no especial reason for it, but again the British troops that were detached and followed them on the flank were surrounded and captured. Everything that has got away from the main body of the British has been taken in, not excepting the mules that stampeded with a battery. Now a light seems to break. Possibly these simple-minded people of the veldt have been playing to separate the enemy and repeat the old trick of Napoleon of whipping them in detail. If this is in fact the game the Boers have been playing it puts the up-to-date military tactics of the British in a rather ridiculous light. There is one thing that goes to confirm this view very forcibly, and that is the singular record that has been made by the artillery, according to the reports. In the Glencoe fight the Boer artillery, which had all the advantage of position, was reported 'silenced' after the British guns had been in action but a few minutes, and then the British infantry moved

JOHN BULL: "Why, hit's a 'ornet nest you 'ave punched, Joseph, my son."—*The St. Louis Republic.*

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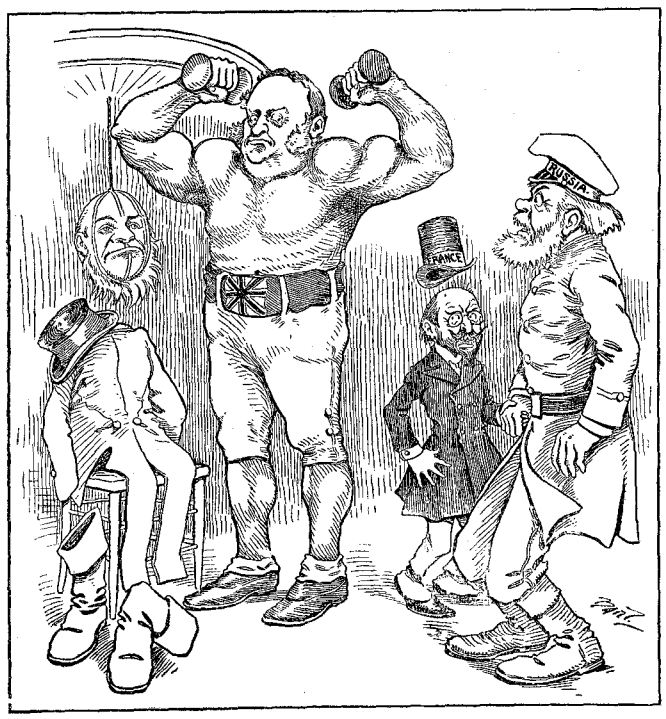
out for the assault. . . . The Boers knew that the British were accustomed to advance their infantry after the enemy's artillery has ceased firing, and this was practically certain to result in a separation of the forces."—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Weak End of the Anglo-Saxon Alliance.—"The first words that went over the wires from New York to London on the issuance of the Boer ultimatum were that we were all with the British in the struggle to take place. We were for the Anglo-Saxon against all comers in Africa or anywhere else. But what has followed tells another story. First a mass-meeting in New York to voice the feelings of the old Dutch element there in sympathy with the kindred people of the South African republics. Irishmen spoke at the meeting as well as those of Dutch descent, and many other races helped to fill the hall. Next we hear of pro-Boer meetings planned in various parts of the country. Irish and Germans join at Columbus, Ohio, in making an anti-British demonstration. The Dutch clergymen of Chicago are preaching and consulting together for the extension of moral and material sympathy to their kindred across the sea. When Dutch-Americans there proposed a mass-meeting to denounce the imperial Anglo-Saxon design, Germans, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Bohemians, and men of other races came forward and said: 'You get a hall and we will fill it for you.' And they would fill more than one regiment to join Kruger's forces if the way were clear. . . . Our political institutions not alone oppose an imperial career. The composition of our population opposes it, and with a power which politicians who have no regard for the principles and traditions of the republic will be compelled to respect. The Anglo-Saxon conquest of the world through force must proceed without help from this quarter."—*The Springfield Republican.*

Not Fighting Afridis.—"The fundamental error of the British, from the War Office chiefs down, has evidently been their false estimate of the enemy whom they have engaged. The affair at Glencoe, the battle at Ladysmith, and the intervening skirmishes have been conducted by the British in a manner that might have been employed with some assurance of success against the Afridis in India or the Dervishes in the Sudan. It was apparently believed in the British camp that infantry charges, supported by the fire of a couple of Maxim guns, would stampede the Boers, as the black and brown men whom the British have been accustomed to fight would be stampeded by similar tactics. The victory at Glencoe undoubtedly confirmed the British in this belief; but the capture of their battalions and supporting battery near Ladysmith should have undeceived them on this point, as the events of the campaign in Natal should have taught the British better than to try in the future to repeat the experiment of holding a line over forty miles long with 12,000 men against nearly thrice that number of Boers. That sort of strategy may do very well in the Punjaub or on the Upper Nile, but not against an army of whites who are, man for man, the equals of the best British troops, and who are led and armed in the most approved European manner."—*The Philadelphia Record.*

A Bitter Lesson.—"The British army has been forced to learn the art of war in defeat, and the lesson may be repeated even more bitterly; but harsh a school as it is it teaches endurance to a brave people, as it taught it to us in our vastly severer trial of the Civil War. The British officers have learned that the strategy and tactics which served well against weak foes must be replaced by wiser and more skilful generalship against an enemy like the Boers. They are learning the weaknesses of their military system and organization, and are testing the quality of their officers in the ordeal of stoutly contested war fought on modern principles and with modern weapons. Thus they will be able gradually to sift out the incompetent and discover the really masterful, as we had to do between 1861 and 1865. They will be less boastful; they will not any longer take it for granted that a British uniform simply as such is everywhere irresistible. It is a lesson humiliating to their pride and shattering to their self-confidence, but that it must be learned had long been evident to foreign observers competent to estimate the true value of the British army. For the first time in the experience of this generation of Englishmen they are finding out what war with a well-led army really is, and as they learn so painfully, perhaps they will begin to appreciate more adequately and justly the achievements of American arms in the Civil War, and in the war with Spain where we put in practise the lessons we had been taught in the most gigantic armed struggle in which our race has ever engaged."—*The New York Sun.*

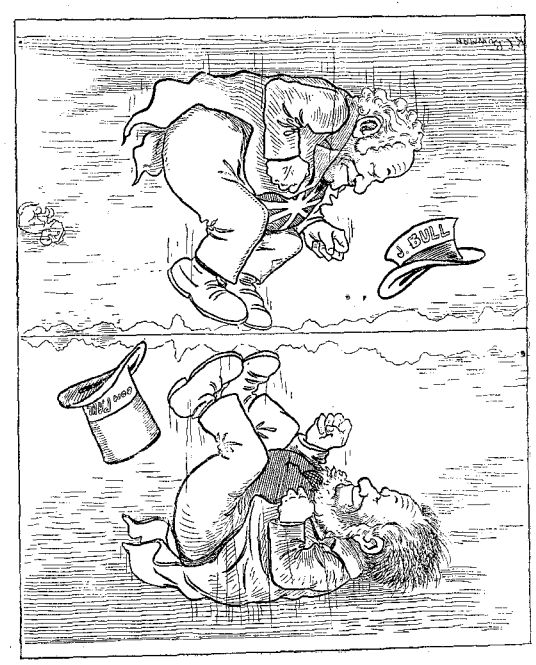
The Price Too Great.—"From the sturdy character and the unexpectedly developed tactical skill of the Afrikanders, in thus defeating some of England's best generals and troops, there rises the dark prospect of a long and bloody and devastating war, with results of doubtful benefit to either race or to humanity. The British will make a stubborn fight to retrieve their loss, since military prestige is at stake, and the Boers seem inclined to fight while life endures, in defense of what they hold as their dearest



THERE ARE OTHERS.

RUSSIA: "That's a terrible muscle Johnny Bull is working up just to trounce old Oom Paul."—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.
AS IT LOOKS FROM THIS DISTANCE: "Poor John Bull."



NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

AS SEEN BY THE ENGLISH WAR DEPARTMENT: "Poor Oom Paul." (Invert Cartoon.)—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF THE CONFLICT.

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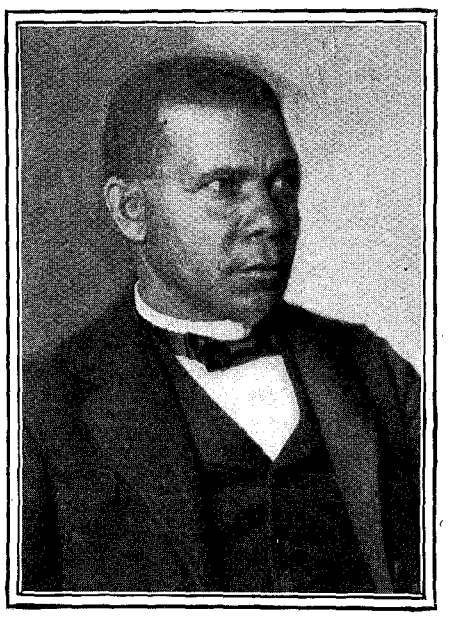
rights. Such a war as this threatens to be of doubtful value to the progress of the world, and must have a bad effect on the untutored races of the country. It were better it were stopped now, with mutual concessions on either side, which ought to be easier since each has a taste of the other's quality."—*The Brooklyn Standard-Union.*

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S PROGRAM FOR THE NEGRO.

PROF. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, who has been telling the Southern white people (in an article in *The Independent*) how they can help the negro by impartial franchise laws, writes another article (in *The Atlantic Monthly*) in which he give some advice to the negroes themselves. His advice is, in effect, that if they will reverse the old song and hang up the fiddle and the bow, and take down the shovel and the hoe, and become independent farmers, the future of the race will hold more promises likely to secure substantial realization. The negro without the hoe, is, in short, in worse condition, both for his own good and the good of the race, than the negro with the hoe. Professor Washington says:



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

"American slavery was a great curse to both races, and I should be the last to apologize for it; but in the providence of God I believe that slavery laid the foundation for the solution of the problem that is now before us in the South. Under slavery, the negro was taught every trade, every industry, that furnishes the means of earning a living. Now if on this foundation, laid in a rather crude way, it is true, but a foundation nevertheless, we can gradually grow and improve, the future for us is bright. Let me be more specific. Agriculture is or has been the basic industry of nearly every race or nation that has succeeded. The negro got a knowledge of this under slavery; hence in a large measure he is in possession of this industry in the South to-day. Taking the whole South, I should say that eighty per cent. of the negroes live by agriculture in some form, tho it is often a very primitive and crude form. The negro can buy land in the South, as a rule, wherever the white man can buy it, and at very low prices. Now, since the bulk of our people already have a foundation in agriculture, are at their best when living in the country engaged in agricultural pursuits, plainly, the best thing, the logical thing, is to turn the larger part of our strength in a direction that will put the negroes among the most skilled agricultural people in the world. The man who has learned to do something better than any one else, has learned to do a common thing in an uncommon manner, has power and influence which no adverse surroundings can take from him. It is better to show a man how to make a place for himself than to put him in one that some one else has made for him. The negro who can make himself so conspicuous as a successful farmer, a large taxpayer, a wise helper of his fellow men, as to be placed in a position of trust and honor by natural selection, whether the position be political or not, is a hundredfold more secure in that position than one placed there by mere outside force or pressure."

Trade is the one field of activity in the South that knows no color line:

"While in some other affairs race prejudice is strongly marked, in the matter of business, of commercial and industrial development, there are few obstacles in the negro's way. A negro who produces or has for sale something that the community wants finds customers among white people as well as black. Upon equal security, a negro can borrow money at the bank as readily as a white man can. A bank in Birmingham, Ala., which has existed ten years, is officered and controlled wholly by negroes. This bank has white borrowers and white depositors. A graduate of the Tuskegee Institute keeps a well-appointed grocery store in Tuskegee, and he tells me that he sells about as many goods to one race as to the other. What I have said of the opening that awaits the negro in the business of agriculture is almost equally true of mechanics, manufacturing, and all the domestic arts. The field is before him and right about him."

"But," says Professor Washington, "I may be asked, Would you confine the negro to agriculture, mechanics, the domestic arts, etc?" He replies:

"Not at all; but just now and for a number of years the stress should be laid along the lines that I have mentioned. We shall need and must have many teachers and ministers, some doctors and lawyers and statesmen, but these professional men will have a constituency or a foundation from which to draw support just in proportion as the race prospers along the economic lines that I have pointed out. During the first fifty or one hundred years of the life of any people, are not the economic occupations always given the greater attention? This is not only the historic, but, I think, the common-sense view. If this generation will lay the material foundation, it will be the quickest and surest way for enabling later generations to succeed in the cultivation of the fine arts, and to surround themselves with some of the luxuries of life, if desired. What the race most needs now, in my opinion, is a whole army of men and women well trained to lead, and at the same time devote themselves to agriculture, mechanics, domestic employment, and business."

It is interesting to note in this connection that the Southern negro is showing significant signs of industrial progress, and that his white neighbors are trying to help and encourage his efforts. The Atlanta *Constitution* considers the negro exhibit at the State fair in Atlanta one of the most important features of the exhibition because it shows that a large proportion of the colored people of the State are honest and industrious. The Boston *Transcript* sees a sign of the times in the spectacle of two hundred and eighty colored workmen marching amicably in the ranks of a big labor parade with their white brethren at Richmond, Va., and lines of white people cheering them all along the line of march; and another hopeful indication in the resolutions adopted by the Huntsville (Ala.) Industrial Convention, made up almost entirely of white people. The resolutions declared, in part:

"We recommend the industrial education of the negroes throughout the South, and the opening to them of all avenues of industry, freed from any intimidation from any source whatever and under the protection of just laws for remunerating their services."

The Transcript says: "That is the kind of news that we like to get from the South, for it seems to indicate the dawning of a better day."

The International Commercial Congress.—The close of the Commercial Congress at Philadelphia, after a month's session, attended by delegates from every quarter of the globe, has elicited some comment. The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that if a session of the congress could be held there every year, it would result in making Philadelphia the world's greatest commercial center. The Baltimore *American* summarizes and comments on the recommendations of the congress as follows:

"The congress discussed almost every subject relating to trade between the nations of the world, and in conclusion made the following recommendations to this and to other governments: For an international standard in trade-mark laws; for the establishment of a parcel-post system by this Government, and by all others that do not possess such a system; for the assimilation of

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trade statistics of all countries for the purpose of comparison; for the establishment of an international bureau for the collection and dissemination of agricultural reports; placing on record the earnest desire of the congress to secure lasting peace among the nations, and advocating the creation of international courts of arbitration; urging the construction of an interoceanic canal on the Western hemisphere at the earliest practical moment. These are all suggestions worth careful consideration by the nations. The increase in the commerce of the world, the establishment of new steamship lines running to almost every port, the demand that each country makes upon some other country for things that it needs, are bringing the nations in closer touch with one another, and give them a common interest in all that pertains to the improvement of the business between them. Obnoxious laws against trade from any country are gradually being repealed, and, while each country may hold tariff views of its own, based upon peculiar conditions existing within its territory, yet the practise of barring out the products of any one land from another is gradually dying out, and must soon disappear altogether."

PRESIDENT HADLEY ON TRUSTS AND GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

WHILE our political economists are anxiously watching the trust movement—some with the hope that the Government will control the trusts, some with the fear that the trusts will control the Government—President Hadley, of Yale University, himself a political economist of note, comes forward with the comforting theory that the whole problem will solve itself. In attempts to stop the present movement toward industrial consolidation he has little faith, believing that such efforts will be as futile in the field of manufacture as they have been in that of railroads. The growth of these enterprises, he points out, gives a new and larger meaning to the word "trust," for the managers of these great concerns have an immense power to injure or aid the public, as they choose. For this reason an increasing number of Socialists are urging that the Government itself enter the field, gain control of these vast enterprises, and conduct them for the general good. President Hadley (who writes in *Scribner's Magazine* for November) finds that many are viewing such a possibility with no little alarm, in the thought that such an attempt will be the signal for "a decisive struggle between the forces of individualism and Socialism, of property and of numbers." To those who see in the trust movement such alarming possibilities President Hadley points out that another movement—the approximation in character between public and private business—will no doubt rob the trust movement of its terrors, and make it pay tribute to the general, instead of to individual, prosperity. He says:

"It is quite within the limits of possibility that many of these enterprises will pass into government ownership in the immediate future; but it is highly improbable that this tendency toward consolidation is increasing the dangers of a conflict between individualists and Socialists. Its net effect is to diminish these dangers by making the question of state ownership relatively unimportant to the public as a whole. This may seem like a surprising statement, but there are a great many facts to justify it. There has been of late years, in connection with these movements toward consolidation, an approximation in character between private and public business. Formerly the two were sharply distinguished; to-day their methods are much closer to one another. Private business can do little more than pay interest on the capital involved, because of the increased intensity of modern competition. Public business can do no less than pay interest on the capital involved, because of the increased vigilance of the taxpayers; for the taxpayers will not tolerate a deficit which increases their burdens. But obviously the position of the consumer toward a private business which pays less than four per cent. is not likely to be very different from his position toward a public business which must pay more than three. The distinction from the financial standpoint is thus reduced to a minimum; nor is it much greater, if we look at the matter from the operating standpoint. The officers of a large private corporation have almost ceased to come into direct contact with the stockholders; and to a nearly equal degree our public administrative officials who actually do the work have ceased to come into contact with the voters. The private officer no longer seeks simply to please the individual group of investors; the public official no longer strives simply to please the individual group of politicians. The man who does so is in either case charged, and rightly charged, with misunderstanding the duties of his office. The more completely the principles of civil-service reform are carried out, the closer does the similarity become. The responsibility of public and private officials alike leads them to the exercise of technical skill and sound general principles of business policy, rather than to the help of influential private interests. Under these circumstances, the character of good public business and good private business becomes so nearly alike that it makes comparatively little difference to most of us whether an enterprise is conducted by our voters or by our financiers. The one question to ask is, which method produces in any case the fewer specific abuses? We may look with confidence to the time when the question of state ownership of industrial enterprises will cease to be a broad popular issue, and become a business question; which economic considerations may perhaps lead society to decide in favor of public control at one point and private control at some closely related point. There will, of course, always be a conflict between those who have more money than votes, who will desire to extend the sphere of commercial activity, and those who have more votes than money, who will desire to extend the sphere of political activity; but to the great majority of people, who have one vote and just money enough to support their families, it is not probable that this conflict will ever create a general issue of the first importance."

SOME FACTS ABOUT AMERICAN CITIES.

ACTING on instructions from Congress, the Department of Labor at Washington issued in its September Bulletin statistics relating to all the cities in the United States of a population of 30,000 or more. It was found that there were 140 such cities, and the statistics collected throw much interesting light on their status and development.

The oldest city in the United States is Albany, N. Y., which was incorporated in 1686, Philadelphia dating fifteen years later. New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia are the only American cities whose population runs into the millions. Some odd contrasts are presented in the tables which give the area covered by the different cities. It appears that Taunton, Mass., occupies a territory greater than that of either Boston or Baltimore. New Orleans, a city of 285,000 inhabitants, covers 125,600 acres, while Newark, N. J., with a population of about the same size, occupies less than 12,000 acres. One expects to find the manufacturing districts of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois closely packed; but it is surprising to notice that Richmond, Va., covers only 6,520 acres, and Louisville, Ky., 12,800 acres, as compared with Duluth, Minn., and Des Moines, Iowa, which, with much smaller populations in each case, cover respectively 40,960 and 34,560 acres.

The second table in the Bulletin deals with saloons, police force, and the number of arrests from drunkenness. Judging from the arrests made, it seems that Davenport, Iowa, is the most sober city in the United States, while San Francisco and Boston suffer most from drunkards. Several papers tried to find in this table some light that would help to elucidate temperance problems, but found the figures so confusing as to be of very little practical use. The New York *Evening Post*, for example, commenting on this part of the report, says:

"It casts darkness rather than light upon the question. For example, Springfield, Mass., Manchester, N. H., and Utica, N. Y., have each about 60,000 inhabitants. Utica is under the Raines law, Springfield under the high-license system of Massachusetts, and Manchester under nominal prohibition. The New Hamp-

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shire city has no legal saloons, while Springfield has 47 and Utica 252. But Manchester has had 1,456 arrests for drunkenness during the past year, while Springfield had 1,431. Still more remarkable is the record of only 765 arrests in Utica, or only about half as many as in Springfield, altho there are more than five times as many saloons. Almost as anomalous is the showing of only 383 arrests in Dayton, Ohio, with 400 saloons and 85,000 people, while Hartford, Conn., with 77,000 people and but 219 saloons, reported 2,460. There is no possible way of reconciling such extraordinary differences, except upon the theory that the police in some cities enforce the laws much more strictly than those of others, and 'run in drunks' when men in the same condition elsewhere would be passed by."

The health statistics that show McKeesport, Pa., is perhaps the healthiest city in this country. Its rate of deaths from consumption is only 1.09 per thousand, as compared with 12 in Boston and New York, and 26 in Denver, Colo.—due, of course, to the fact that consumptives resort to Denver from all parts of the country. The rate of 13.60 deaths per thousand from old age (considerably the highest on the list), is accredited to Salt Lake City, a condition to account for which no theory has yet been brought forward. In Pittsburg and Chicago deaths from old age are only 2 per thousand.

At a time when the extension of municipal functions is occupying public attention, it is interesting to note the figures which relate to city ownership. Ninety-six cities own their water-supply, among the exceptions being Indianapolis, New Haven, New Orleans, and San Francisco. Four have municipal gas-works—Duluth, Richmond, Toledo, and Wheeling—and thirteen own and operate electric-light plants.

Socialism and the Flag.—Amid the many current comments on the Stars and Stripes, seemingly called out by the President's frequent allusions to the flag on his Western trip, is a discussion in *The People* (New York), an organ of the Socialist Labor Party, as to whether a true Socialist should, if forced to choose, wave the red flag of international Socialism or the American Stars and Stripes. The editor of *The People* decides that while a Socialist can consistently swear allegiance to our Government and bear arms against any foreign foe, he must choose the red flag whenever that is opposed to the red, white, and blue. He says:

"Recognizing that the triumph of Liberty and Equality, for which the Stars and Stripes once stood, is inseparable from the triumph of international Socialism; recognizing that the downfall of the states and civilizations represented by the various national flags of to-day is merely a stepping-stone toward a higher and nobler civilization, of which the fathers of this republic could never dream; we say that when it comes to choosing between the red flag of the Socialist commonwealth which stands for the brotherhood of all men, and any national flag which stands for the rights of one nation as opposed to another and for the prerogatives and privileges of one class to the detriment of another, we stand by the former. A man who deliberately chooses the latter says: 'I stand for the system of private property as opposed to collective ownership; I stand for the right of exploitation of the workers, who do not own the means whereby to work, by the idlers who by fraud and robbery have come to own these means; I stand for international strife and internecine war between the toilers of different tongues and races as against the brotherhood and solidarity of the workers of all countries.' No such person can consistently call himself a Socialist."

Foreigners Occupying Hawaii.—*The Hawaiian Gazette*, of Honolulu, notes with regret that the Portuguese and Japanese are taking up the best lands in the Hawaiian Islands, to the exclusion of the Americans, who, it was expected, would go to the islands in large numbers after annexation became a fact. *The Gazette* cites a typical instance and comments as follows:

"On the southern slopes of Haleakala there is now to be seen, not an experiment, but a demonstration of the course of racial events on these islands. A vast tract of land lies on this slope, rising with gentle grades from the plains of the isthmus occupied by the Hawaiian Commercial Company, up to and above the frost line. The soil is rich. Fruits and vegetables grow with luxuriance. Corn makes excellent crops. With a good road, the owner of only ten acres of such land may sleep every night within the cold belt, and descend every morning to the warmer belt below. This region is ideal for the most satisfactory growth of Anglo-Saxon civilization in the tropics, because, if he wills it, the settler may find only half an hour's ride between the tropics and the temperate zones.

"What is the situation? What is the outlook there? The Portuguese have settled on this tract and are doing well. Many, it is said five hundred, Japanese have taken land in Kula and Makawao, and are making excellent profits out of their agricultural work. Out of some hundreds of settlers are there any Americans? No. Yet the profits of agriculture in that section, to-day, would open the eyes of the small farmers of America. . . . While there is much waving of the flag over the islands with the patriotic shout that the islands must be Americanized, day by day, step by step, the men of other nationalities are becoming the bone and the sinew of the people. One looking upon these prosperous people preoccupying the land, must regard the case of American settlement in this region as almost hopeless. . . . It is simply idle to say that the American farmer can or will supplant the Portuguese or the Orientals."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AN UNAPPRECIATED VICTOR.

Who is it, when a war's declared,
That's always on the spot prepared,
To keep his side from being snared?
The censor.

Who keeps the friends of those who fight
Assured that everything's all right—
Who sends them pleasant dreams at night?
The censor.

Who spoils the angry foemen's aim,
Who thwarts their plans and blocks their game,
While they move forward, just the same?
The censor.

Who when the dickens is to pay,
When all the rest are in dismay,
With one stroke bravely saves the day?
The censor.

Who when the fight is over sees
The earth strewn with dead enemies—
Who is it strives so hard to please?
The censor.

And who, despite his happy knack
Of winning while he's falling back,
Is always cursed at home, alack?
The censor.

S. E. Kiser in The Chicago Times-Herald.

THE Boers do not seem to aim to please.—*The Chicago Record.*

THANKSGIVING DAY in the Philippines will be postponed until some other year.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

ADMIRAL DEWEY is to be the "ancient mariner" and the "wedding guest" all in one.—*The Boston Transcript.*

THE Boers seem to have imposed upon the British army a system of rapid-fire promotion.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

ONE Presidency to which Dewey may be said to be fairly eligible is that of the Don't Worry Society.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE Boers can be routed more times without losing ground than any other people who ever went to war.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

EDWARD ATKINSON'S expression on Thanksgiving Day this year will indicate that he forgot to put any sugar in his cranberries.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

ENGLAND is beginning to think that the circumstance of Cape news coming through the ocean is no reason for not taking it with a little salt.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

ONE of the excessively worried newspapers prints a list of the towns in the Philippines which have been captured and then abandoned to the insurgents. It is noticeable that no town is mentioned which the Americans have failed to capture when they went after it.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

SIR HENRY IRVING IN "ROBESPIERRE."

THE appearance of Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry in Sardou's spectacular play of "Robespierre" is doubtless the leading dramatic event of the season and has furnished an opportunity for an extraordinarily cordial greeting to the great actor upon his return to this country. We some time ago gave an account of the production of this drama in London (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 13). The consensus of the best American criticism is in agreement with the opinions of the London critics that the play in itself is not great, tho containing elements of strength; but that it depends largely for its success upon the subtle skill of the great actor who takes its title rôle; and to a considerable extent also upon the admirable staging and the magnificent spectacular effects and tableaux. The play is pronounced to be one of the most ambitious and artistically complete stage efforts ever seen in this country, and contains sixty-seven speaking parts, besides twice that number of supernumeraries. The title rôle was written especially for Sir Henry Irving, and is subtle, complex, and full of difficult passages furnishing opportunity for an interpreter of first-rate genius. On the other hand, Miss Terry's part is slight and thankless, and she is decidedly at a disadvantage. The following *résumé* of the plot is given in the New York *Evening Post* (October 31):

"In the opening scene *Clarisse de Maluçon*, a royalist widow of the guillotine, is trying to arrange for her escape from France with her niece and her son, the illegitimate offspring of *Robespierre*, who had ruined and deserted her nearly twenty years before. She confides her history to an old friend, who is in Paris as an emissary from the British Government to *Robespierre*, and their interview is interrupted by the arrival of the 'Incorruptible' himself, who catches sight of her as she retreats, and, fearing treachery, causes her arrest, without the least suspicion of her identity or of the existence of his son, *Ollivier*. The latter, an ardent royalist, maddened by the arrest of his mother, recklessly and furiously denounces *Robespierre* in public, when officiating at the feast of the Supreme Being, and is promptly taken off to prison. In the ensuing act *Robespierre*, believing that the boy is a conspirator, examines him privately, and from papers found in his possession learns the secret of his birth.

"This strong situation is managed with all Sardou's dexterity. *Robespierre*, who dares not reveal the truth, knows that *Clarisse* is in prison and is in agonies of apprehension for her fate, but is ignorant of the name under which she has been arrested, and the lad obstinately refuses to enlighten him, naturally mistaking the object of his inquiries. In the end, however, *Ollivier* inadvertently lets slip a clew, and *Robespierre* succeeds in conveying *Clarisse* and her niece to a place of safety, where he presently joins them. Then follows what is, perhaps, the most moving scene in the play. While *Robespierre* is explaining to his former betrothed his plans for her flight, word is brought to him that his enemies have caused the removal of the boy to the Conciergerie, and at the same moment the noise of the advancing tumbrils with prisoners on the road to execution is heard. Almost frantic, the one with remorse and the other with fear, the father and mother peep furtively through the shutters of the window, to see whether the luckless *Ollivier* is among the victims. The expedient is perilous, but Miss Terry and Irving employ it with wonderful effect, and the suspense is maintained admirably until the last tumbril has passed. The boy is not in it, and the mother falls back with the cry—strikingly effective in its selfish expression of intense relief—'Thank God! They are all women!' It is not often that Sardou strikes so true a note as this. . . . . .

"The play ends with a view of the stormy session of the National Convention, in which *Robespierre* is howled down by his opponents, and finally overthrown. In his despair he shoots himself and dies in the arms of *Clarisse*, after assuring her of the safety of her son, who had been released by his intervention, and who had attended the convention with the intention of assassinating him."

The same journal thus speaks of the general merits of the acting:

"Sir Henry's performance of *Robespierre* can not be said to display his genius in any new light, being practically an epitome—as Sardou doubtless designed it to be—of nearly all that he has done before in Matthias, Eugene Aram, Louis XI., and kindred parts. Nor does the impersonation do much to realize the ideal suggested by either pen or pencil; but nevertheless it is, from its own point of view, which is set forth with considerable minuteness in the opening scene, a wonderfully vital and fascinating bit of characterization. Perhaps the art of the actor was nowhere exhibited in more striking fashion than in the rapid, delicate, and bold delineation of swiftly changing moods in the interview with Vaughan in the first act. The craftiness, the intense suspicion and nervousness, the native shrewdness, the vengeful jealousy, and the fanatical conceit of the man were depicted with brilliant facility and sureness. . . . . .

"Ellen Terry returns with unabated personal fascination, and acts with all her former charm and grace; but the character of *Clarisse de Meluçon* does not exhibit her best abilities in the clearest light. Much of the melodramatic emotion of the part was beyond her, but her recital of her betrayal, in the first act, was exquisitely natural, hesitant, and pathetic, and in the later scenes, in the prison and at the window with *Robespierre*, she acted with the unfailing instinct of the accomplished artist which she has so often proved herself to be. But it is not in this line that she has won or ever will win her chief triumphs. Few of the subordinate characters call for special mention."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"'Robespierre,' which marked a big social occasion on its opening at the Knickerbocker last night, is a piece of regally attired mediocrity. Filled to the brim with good acting, brilliant management, dexterous dramatic carpentry, the real soul of it is small and comparatively cheap. For this nobody is to blame. . .

"Sardou's latest effort is marked by his usual ability to do with extreme precision a number of things not too well worth doing. He has combined a few tested and successful dramatic episodes with a few generously spectacular scenes, all put together with such a knowledge of the insides of Brown, Smith, and Robinson that the mess of pottage is most surely won. It is the stage, not in the sense in which the stage is the material of a beautiful and enlightening art, the mirror of the depths, beauties and tragedies of life, but in the sense in which it is the equal of other useful and unideal machinery. The playwright has chosen a great subject, capable of being treated as a great tragedy, but he has in himself the soul not of a tragedian but of an artisan. . . . Some of the scenes give us flashes of feeling into the Revolution, that great reality, that great myth, and in the leading rôle, if not the historical Robespierre, we get, less through the playwright than the actor, a creation partly only intelligent, but partly great."

Less severely critical views are taken by Mr. William Winter in the New York *Tribune* and by Mr. Clement Scott in *The Herald*. Mr. Winter says:

"Mr. Sardou has constructed a drama that, for the fulfilment of his purpose, is literally perfect. It contains, indeed, an abundance of scenic spectacle, but its pictures are naturally, intimately, and inextricably twined with its action, and, in each instance, its pictorial effect is deduced from the development of its story and is an indispensable part of its movement. . . . Henry Irving's greatness in *Robespierre* is not simply his even, consistent, and potential assumption of the character, his preservation of the French atmosphere and sustainment of the French manner—conveying, and brilliantly vitalizing, a suggestion, at least credible to fancy, of what Robespierre and his times might actually have been—but his impartment of a massive and universal type of experience, that reaches every conscience and touches every heart. To an actor of his wide culture and splendid skill the execution is comparatively easy; melodramatic execution, indeed, is usually easy to any proficient player. The difficulty is to overwhelm the imagination and the feelings with an irresistible sense of reality and truth—an achievement only possible to the inherent authority and power of genius. Those are the attributes that have given this actor his leadership, and, tho he has acted greater, more imaginative, and more complex parts than *Robes-*

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pierre, he has never shown those attributes more decisively than in this performance."

Mr. Clement Scott thinks that the London critics were mistaken in their carping estimate of "Robespierre." "In England," he says, "the sticklers for accuracy in history fall foul of Sardou's play as they always do, altho scarcely two historians ever agree on the simplest matters of fact." Sardou, he thinks, can afford to err with Shakespeare and other great dramatists and novelists. He continues:

"'A magnificent stage production, unexampled stage management, and Henry Irving never acted better in his life.' . . . . . .

"When he came to the great scene with the son—the first dramatic moment of the play—he astonished us with his variety, his subtlety, and his unaffected pathos. The whole audience rose at the actor, and he was called out over half a dozen times. From this point all was easy sailing. The 'vision scene' was in the true Irving vein—grim and appalling—and when we came to the act of the Convention with *Robespierre* alone in the roaring babel and din I think the playgoers of New York will agree with me that the like of it has never been seen before here or in Germany. I know such a stage picture has never been presented in England."

WITH IK MARVEL FROM COOPER TO POE.

IN his second volume of chatty and "sociable" reminiscences ("American Lands and Letters"), Mr. Donald Mitchell comes to us, bringing his sheaves with him, in chapters of retrospection, at once kind and candid, for the delectation of the graybeards and the inspiration of the youngsters.

He begins with the time when boys were following the trail of "Leather-Stocking," and ends with the lugubrious note of Poe's "Raven." He recurs to the decade (1820-30) when the mail-carrier between Philadelphia and New York reckoned upon twelve hours as the measure of his "rapid transit"; and when it was accounted a wonder that Cooper, the actor, from his home on the Schuylkill, should undertake to play on alternate nights in the two great cities. Those were the days when the Careys of Philadelphia reprinted, by arrangement with Constable, the Waverley novels, and despatched the early copies, with phenomenal enterprise, by a chartered coach, over hill and dale, for the supply of New York.

It is a pleasant story that Mr. Mitchell tells of the founding of Round-Hill School, when Dr. Cogswell and Bancroft laid their sapient pates together to make, on the banks of the Connecticut, a boys' school that should eclipse the academies of Exeter and Andover:

"A boy might have his garden if he would, or his carpenter-bench, if his tastes ran in that direction. There were native teachers, specially imported, of Italian, French, and German, and an English master of deportment; even the carving of a fowl and other arts and graces of the table were not neglected."

No wonder it was a favorite school. Boys far away sniffed the odors of its larder. But the pace they set was exhausting; expenses were heavy, there was no endowment. After some seven or eight years Bancroft withdrew from the enterprise, worsted in hope and purse. Then came bankruptcy; and Round-Hill School was henceforth but a memory.

From Bancroft and George P. Marsh and Horace Bushnell to N. P. Willis is a far cry—Willis, he of the blue eyes and flaxen locks, of the engaging ways and the *degagé* manners. His was the strong inclination for social life and its festive regalements, toward which his poems opened a flowery path. His diary takes note of a collection he had made of French slippers, "From the prettiest feet in the world (known to me)." Mr. Mitchell writes:

"Few men could have written sympathetically of Willis. Much of his work was brilliant persiflage; it shrank under the critical touch. . . . It might also be said that his accomplishments undid him. He was overfond of putting his thoughts (or rather his observations and suggestions) into a finical millinery of language."

Willis established *The American Monthly*, where the names of Hawthorne, Rufus Dawes, Grenville Mellen, James Percival, and Mrs. Sigourney "bob up and down"; and he wrote occasionally for the Boston *Recorder*. But there were glances of misgiving "from under critical Cambridge brows," at the flippant, frisky measures of this Yale Hyacinth. Even the old Park Church, remarkably free from Unitarian proclivities, was inclined to discipline the young poet of Absalom and Hagar, who could not forego his liking for the footlights.

Then the New York *Mirror*, with George P. Morris and Theodore Fay, sends him to Europe, where, as *attaché* to the American Legation, he has the run of all good things that are going:

DONALD G. MITCHELL.

"Mustapha deluges him with attar of roses, and the silken trousers of the Grand Bazar rustle on his ear; nargiles, spice-wood beads, and embroidered slippers complete the tale of delights from which he wends toward Syrian horizons—journeying with Smyrniotes and reveling with gypsies of Sardis."

In 1836 he returned to American drawing-rooms; but his was an impossible figure for the undress of the country. "He impresses one as a bird of too fine plumage for much scratching. His best is only 'By the Way'":

"A corypheus of letters! Always sought after as a patron; always kindly to beginners, and ready with helping words; always cited, yet not noisily insistent, or placarding himself by braggadocio; never exploiting his personality for business purposes; having scorn for all vulgarities—even noise."

In 1840, John R. Bartlett, who made the "Dictionary of Americanisms," had his book-shop under the Astor House. Hither came George P. Marsh and Dr. Francis, with Tuckerman and Dr. Hawks, and sometimes a spectacled man who had lost a leg, and who was known by certain novels and poems; especially by that jingling song, dear to the hearts of the youngsters of that day:

"Sparkling and bright, in liquid light,
Does the wine our goblets gleam in."

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This was Charles Fenno Hoffman, the author of "Greyslaer" and the "Vigil of Faith," who afterward lingered for thirty-seven years in a Harrisburg asylum, "a mind distraught." Mr. Mitchell saw him there, "his physical buoyancy not broken down, living amid a great host of illusions, placid but distraught."

Next we read of William Gilmore Simms, who wrote "Guy Rivers" and "The Yemasee," the typical South Carolinian, brisk and alert, friendly, hospitable, but full of intellectual audacities and combative self-assertion. And John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, genial and gracious, with the courtliness of the old school, who told the stories of "Swallow Barn" and "Horseshoe Robinson." And Dr. Bird, of Philadelphia, who fitted the loud histrionics of Forrest with the bouncing, bawling tragedy of "Spartacus," in the days when Martin Van Buren was President.

When the talk turns upon Emerson, we suspect the presence of a furtive smile here and there between the Mitchell lines, as when he tells us that Emerson's high thought "often reached spiritual altitudes whither the front rank of preachers never climbed." "Hence there was lacking that high fellowship which might have strengthened and stayed him, and the want of which sometimes broke over him with a blighting sense of loneliness." Which inevitably recalls the happy pithiness of Mark Twain—"Be good, and you'll be lonesome!" Hence the sage, as he himself informed Carlyle, just "sat and read and wrote—with most fragmentary result—paragraphs incompressible, each sentence *an infinitely repellent particle.*"

Mr. Mitchell confesses himself compelled to question if that delightful biography of Emerson (by Dr. Holmes) was committed to judicious hands. A lithe and witty Montaigne, he thinks, can not interpret for us a broad-shouldered Plato. "His own piquant humor bubbles up through all the chinks of the story, and makes us forget the subject in the narrator."

The Rev. Henry James talks of Emerson's "prim and bloodless friendship." Few could get near him—Margaret Fuller never, Hawthorne never, James never. Most of the people he sees in his own house, he says, he sees across a gulf:

"About the weather, or his neighbor's pigs, or Thoreau's beanpatch, he could warm; but if one dropped such topics to talk about the soul, or immortality, he froze. His own healthy revolt, perhaps, against the desolating tyranny of his own Tall Talk. He implores Thoreau to teach him the use of a hoe, and threatens to write to George Ripley his Views on the subject of Brook Farm."

As for Ripley himself, honest, earnest enthusiast, he did not take kindly to Hawthorne—at least not to "The Blithedale Romance": "I remember once asking him—in that dingy *Tribune* office—after the religious tendencies or utterances of Hawthorne, in those Brook-Farm days. He said bluntly, 'There were none. No reverence in his nature.'"

Of Theodore Parker, we are told, with wholesome candor, that the *élite* of society were always shy of him; that he was not amenable to high social laws:

"Edward Everett, or Prescott, or other such, would have been shocked in their genteelest fibers at the spectacle of a man in careless or disordered toilet thundering from the platform of a music-hall, about the Eternal Father—as if he knew Him. . . . They might admire, but they resented his lack of respect for proper formulæ of conduct; and to their ears his heaviest thunders of damnation—whether for a Mexican war or a fugitive slave law—were ugly thunders."

Mr. Mitchell tells us of Margaret Fuller, the sybil of the curled locks and the high forehead, the beautiful arms and the half-closed eyes, "and the overlaced corsage," launching into her rapturous but unmethodical talks. She never ceased to belabor Longfellow, in hystericky fashion, for his allegiance to British traditions, and for setting the nightingale singing where the Bob-o'-Lincoln should have trilled his roundelay; "she foretold disaster and wreck for the literary reputation of the author of 'Parson Wilbur,' and Mr. Lowell repaid her in kind."

It is funny to read of Bronson Alcott, him of the "Orphic sayings," "with an exceptional aptness for empty pockets," taking lessons in gardening from Thoreau, while his son, following in critical anxiety, cries, "Don't dig your legs, father!"

We read of Hawthorne at fifty:

"Strong, erect, broad-shouldered, alert. . . . No arrogance, no assurance even, but rather there hung about his manner and his speech a cloud of self-distrust, of *malaise*, as if he were on the defensive in respect of his own quietudes, and determined to rest there. Withal, it was a winning shyness; and, when—somewhat later—his friend Ticknor tapped him on the shoulder, and told him how some lad wanted to be presented, there was something almost painful in the abashed manner with which the famous author awaited a schoolboy's homage."

Of Dr. Holmes, we are told that it is not his eloquence, not his wit, not his poetry even, least of all his "fine writing"—but his New England *gumption*, which is to be set atop of all the rest as the arch quality that made the "Autocrat" a book to be fellowed with Montaigne, and Goldsmith, and Elia, on the handiest shelves of our libraries.

There is no attempt here to follow, piece by piece, the particolored patchwork that goes to the making of the pitiful story of Edgar Poe. Whether by prenatal influences or forces of education, the moral sense was never strong in him—nor any harassing sense of the want of such a sense. "He used a helpful untruth as freely, and with as little compunction, as a man astray in a bog would set his foot upon a sound clod, which for a time might help to hold him from the mire." And so he found only admiration—only canny distrust when he looked, through filmy eyes, for welcome and heart's ease:

"I remember well with what gusto and unction the poet-editor (Colton) of the old *Whig Review* read over to me in his ramshackle Nassau Street office that poem of 'The Raven'—before yet it had gone into type; and as he closed with oratorical effect the last refrain, he declared, with an emphasis that shook his flaxen locks, 'That is amazing—amazing!' . . . If the author had been secured to the amount of a couple of pennies for each issue of that bit of verse, all his wants would have been relieved."

We read here of the prosphorescent glitter in all that Poe has touched, of the humanities that are lacking—"even the blood-stains on the robes of the Mme. Madeleine are dreadfully out of place; such phantasms never bleed." Tho all juggleries of sound are under his hand, all the resonance of brazen instruments, there are no such heart-healing melodies—Miltonian, Wordsworthian, Shakespearian—as bewitch the ear and haunt the heart:

"There are marble memorials of Poe, which will be guarded and cherished; but there is no 'Adonais,' no 'Lycidas,' no murmurous beat of such lament and resignation as belong to 'In Memoriam.' Only 'The Raven,' never flitting, still keeps up from year to year, and will from century to century, that wail of Nevermore!"

The Author of "A Double Thread."—Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, whose story leads all novels of the year in England, tells a number of interesting things about herself and her book through a recent interview in the London *Daily Graphic*. She spent fully a twelvemonth upon "A Double Thread," tho her previous book, "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," was finished in four months. We quote from the New York *Press* (October 22) the following *résumé* of the interview:

"She can not remember what she calls a 'pre-literary stage' in her life, and says that when she was a mere child she devoted all the time she could spare from play to the writing of stories and of verses. The first of her efforts to be printed was a rimed description of a bazar which she supplied to a local paper solely for the joy of seeing it in print. The first work for which she

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was paid was a short poem, which a magazine published. Miss Fowler maintained that even had she met with no encouragement she would have kept on, and said that she would write novels to-day just the same if she knew no better fate than the waste-basket awaited them. She says she seldom puts real people into a book, and if ever she utilizes a character which she knows, it is only a certain side of that character. Choosing her titles, Miss Fowler says, is the hardest work of all. She is working at a novel which, however, will not be published until next year at the earliest.

"Miss Fowler gives it as her opinion that women writers have fewer difficulties to face than men. She says that, after all, men make public opinion, and they are more lenient to women than to each other. When asked if she had traveled much, Miss Fowler replied that she had not, her wandering being limited to tours in England and Scotland. She added a question which sounds like some of those in her books: 'Where is the advantage of being born on an island if you go off it?'"

KIPLING AND THE ENGLISH SCHOOLBOY.

IT can not be said that the critics who have thus far expressed their opinion of Mr. Kipling's latest story, dealing with life at Eton, are unanimously convinced that he has succeeded to any extraordinary degree in delineating schoolboy nature. Of course, it is recognized that the task is a peculiarly difficult one, for the schoolboy is capricious and exists in many varieties. One school type differs from that of another school, and one era of school history from another era. The conditions of life depicted in "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby," for instance, have already passed away; and no one can fail to observe how great the difference is who compares that book with Kipling's "Stalky & Co."

Among the English literary journals, most of which speak of the book with favor if not with enthusiasm, the London *Spectator* takes rather the most favorable view. It says:

"We are not going to attempt to tell the story of the book before us. We should but spoil its good things in the process. There is, however, one episode in the book which lends itself to the art of the reviewer. It is the chapter called 'The Flag of Their Country.' For sheer insight into the heart of the boy, for subtle psychological analysis, for conception and appreciation of a most delicate and difficult moral situation, we have seldom read anything approaching this fascinating study of the emotions of boyhood. But we despair of giving our readers anything like a true conception of this wonderful study in patriotism. All we can do is to advise our readers to go to the book itself. 'The Flag of Their Country' can not fail to move them, while in the rest of the book they will find abundant food for laughter. Of course, there are faults in the book—a certain metallic clash in the prose-rhythm is the chief—but take it as a whole, we deem it to be entirely worthy of Mr. Kipling's genius. We need not say more."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"The volume is so characteristic of its author that of course everybody will read it. It is in its way, too, a lesson to masters. We can only hope that their lives will not be made much more dangerous by Mr. Kipling's 'tips' in the art of annoying them. If the details of school-life are rather questionable, the 'tone' is that of one who realizes the value of our English system. Virility and resourcefulness, even with mischievousness, are still the ideal; and our Stalkies, while playing resentful pranks on 'Mr. King,' can yet devote some of their energies to making things uncommonly hot for the bullies 'Campbell' and 'Sefton.' The fatuous commonplaces of a self-assertive M.P, who makes a speech about the honor of the flag, are just as much 'rot' to the reserved nature of the schoolboy—'the reserve of a boy,' says Mr Kipling, finely, 'is tenfold deeper than the reserve of a maid'—as the goody-goody imaginings of 'Eric.' Their capacity for hero-worship is immense; let them, therefore, have real heroes, their Old Boys or their Head, to admire or imitate. These broad effects are brought out by Mr. Kipling with his usual vigor. And some of his incidental characters are excellently drawn; the Sergeant and the different types of master. The actual boys, Stalky, McTurk, and Beetle, strike us as being unnaturally articulate, even in their unmixed naturalism of vocabulary. But, then, if they had not been, we could not have had the book."

The Academy, which stands somewhat alone in its severe estimate of the book, says that the impression of school-life conveyed by the story is as false as that of Dean Farrar's "Eric," and that as usual Mr. Kipling's infatuation for might carries him away into an unreal region which is a caricature of actual schoolboy life. The real schoolboy is neither the sentimental "Molly" of Dean Farrar nor the extraordinary mixture of preternatural intellect and daring delineated by Kipling:

"The real boy comes somewhere between the two; you will find more of him in 'Tom Brown' and 'Tom Sawyer' than anywhere else. Mr. Kipling for once is caught tripping. In his endeavor to recapture his youth he has remembered everything but youth's immaturity. The escapades of youth are here, the joy of living, the high spirits; but a cleverness beyond all credence has been superimposed. The attempt to make forcible dialog and successful strategy has been too much for the author, and fidelity to the fact has gone overboard in the interests of the yarn. We can not believe that even at Westward Ho! Mr Kipling's own school, three boys ever existed with so complete a theory of life, such rapid and accurate powers of deduction, such uncanny sagacity, such unwavering disregard of the feelings of others, and such brutal and unflagging wit, as Stalky, McTurk, and Beetle. Mr. Kipling is entitled to idealize his puppets if he likes, and yet we have for so long come to look to him for genuine efforts to depict people as they are that it is with difficulty that the mind is adjusted to this new phase. We shall express the matter more clearly, perhaps, by saying that in these narratives of the adventures of three boys for the discomfiture of masters or other enemies, and the glorification of themselves, the thought, the arrangement, and the orderly accomplishment are adult; the conditions and language—and that only approximately—alone being boyish. Now altho the child is the father of the man, and all the rest of it, there is yet a vast difference between a boy's ways and a man's ways. Mr. Kipling seems to us to have overlooked that difference altogether.

"He has also so overdone the book that it has to be pronounced his least satisfactory work. There is a piling on of youthful brutality beyond all need, a lack of selective skill. Had Stalky & Co.' been a whole-hearted attempt at realism, a genuine effort to portray the boy, we should make no such objections. But it is nothing of the kind; the whole boy, indeed, would no more bear setting down in black and white than the whole man. Realism being, then, out of the question, it remains that Mr. Kipling might have made a far better book. For the moment his instinct for the best stories has left him; he has let in a very flood of the second best."

Mr. Herbert Jamieson, writing to *The Academy* (October 21), says:

"The writer in *The Academy* seem to me to have pronounced a true and sound verdict upon 'Stalky & Co.' One hopes that it is an illusion, and yet the thought comes again and again that Mr. Kipling's later productions are by no means equal to the earlier work which made him famous. With the gain of vitality has he not lost in a serious degree his admirable art of self-restraint? Compare, for instance, these rough, ragged, almost formless sketches of boy life, with their wearying waste of dialog leading practically nowhere, and the crisp, artistic reticence which made 'Plain Tales from the Hills' almost perfect models of short stories.

"Is it a fancy, too, that Mr. Kipling's humanity has waned? Where is now the kindly heart-power which one found so moving in 'The Light that Failed'? Despite the brilliant technical knowledge displayed in 'The Day's Work,' one sighed for a little human nature—something more spiritually satisfying than the superficial mention of things."

The American papers for the most part take a rather less favorable view of the book than that of the English reviews. *Literature* (October 27) says:

"As regards execution and literary quality, 'Stalky & Co.' is

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nowhere quite up to Mr. Kipling's highest mark, but sinks rarely below his average. Events move and characters live—even the slightest. . . . The best of the stories are the two entitled 'Slaves of the Lamp'; the worst that called 'A Little Prep.,' which is disfigured by the apotheosis of the Head, who sucks diphtheria through a tube from a boy's throat. Presumably the incident is founded on fact; and, told as a fact with names and places, it would be memorable. But it is not seemly in the guise of fiction. Invention is too cheap, and heroes should not be adorned even with gold that looks like tinsel."

The critic of *The Criterion* (Mr. J. P. Coughlan) is severe upon Mr. Kipling for what he calls his poor judgment in holding up to our admiration such a set of "young cads." He says:

"There is no more delightful boy on the face of the earth than the British schoolboy when he is a clean, healthy, boyish youngster. There is no more exasperating little monster on the face of the earth than the British schoolboy when he is a slangy, caddish, self-stuffed young cub.

"The trio of heroes of Mr. Kipling's latest stories, Stalky, Beetle, and McTurk, are unlicked young cubs. To you, perhaps, in the pages of a book, not knowing the British schoolboy, they may appear pleasing, even lovable, little blackguards; but to one who knows his English college, they are of another sort. So excellently, so artistically, has Mr. Kipling developed one side of their characters, that one who knows intimately the habits of the young Briton at college can not fail to see this other, more unpleasing side.

"I am confident that the schoolfellows of the insufferable Stalky, the McTurk, and Beetle, regarded them as unmitigated young prigs. The pity of it is that Mr. Kipling seems to be sincere in holding them up to a growing generation as models of what sturdy, belligerent youngsters ought to be. He is carried away by their fighting, quarrelsome qualities, by their truly British self-containedness, and neglects to make them mannish boys in other respects. They are full of what in youth stands for what is in later years the imperial idea in its worst sense."

The English schoolmaster apparently ought to know whether Kipling has or has not succeeded in his picture of the English schoolboy; but even here counsel is divided. One assistant master writes to the London *Chronicle* as follows:

"Rudyard Kipling has succeeded to my mind in writing a book which ought to impress upon schoolmasters the two ideas which the nature of their profession renders most difficult for them to grasp—namely, that there is some good even in the 'lout who will neither work nor play,' and that there is a very strong tendency in the mind of a pedagog to condemn a boy according to more or less enlightened but always arbitrary standards, instead of assuming 'good' in the boy and trying to find what form it takes.

"The average schoolmaster has no need of Tom Hughes to teach him to sympathize with the Tom Brown type of boy, but apparently even Rudyard Kipling is not big enough to teach him to sympathize with the Stalky type."

Still another assistant master says in the same paper:

"After some years of teaching experience, fate has assigned me the position of an assistant master in Mr. Kipling's old school. I may say at once that (luckily for them!) 'Stalkys' and their Co.'s are conspicuously absent from our numbers. The youth who consistently cuts games, cheeks masters and prefects, smokes, swears, and generally behaves like an unmitigated cad in the making, is apt to be liked neither by boys nor masters. He is also apt either to be licked into shape fairly promptly or to be gently but firmly removed from the school lists. . . . . .

"Mr. Kipling has written a book of school life unlike boys now and equally unlike as regards boys then. 'Beat on us with many rods,' quotha! But if 'Stalky' and his friends had been half what they are depicted, there had not been rods enough in Devon to meet their case."

But perhaps the schoolboy himself should be allowed to decide the dispute between masters and critics. Here is what one (?) says, in the London *Outlook*:

"*The Outlook*, I imagine, is a good sort of paper, which will let a fellow have his say when it's important. I think it's awfully important that the public should know what schoolboys think of 'Stalky & Co.' We are all reading it. You know, Kipling is a really good writer, with no sort of gibberish about love and fooling and starlight. 'Captains Courageous' was stunning, and 'Barrack-Room Ballads' knocks Chevalier's songs into fits.

"But 'Stalky & Co.' is quite another color. I do not mean to say that the boys are not boys. But what I do mean is that these giddy blighters are unmitigated bounders. I never heard of this wonderful college, nor has any other fellow in my House. But it appears to turn out a rummy set, and I hope our elders won't imagine we are like those howling Lazarites. It's a beastly shame if they do. At Eton we have some *esprit de corps*, and try to be sportsmen and gentlemen. To be a loafer is awful bad form, and this giddy Kipling crew never touch a bat or play footer. Whatever it may have been in old times, it's now *infra dig.* to be 'swished,' while these blighters get caned once a week.

"The beaks [masters] are more second-rate than the fellows, and the Head, who is meant for a hero, is a sarcastic cynic. And that's the sort of Tommy Rotter none of us can stand. When fellows are not allowed to smoke, it's playing it awfully low down for a master to be puffing his pipe when he comes to a chap's room.

"Of course, there's lot that's right-down good stuff in the book and is really not bunkum, if you remember that these are *not* public schoolboys. There's plenty of fun in us, but we don't tell deliberate lies, nor do we care a red cent if our school pays four per cent. I am sure our 'sock' shops [pastrycook's] down-town—Leyton's, Brown's, and the rest—must pay four hundred per cent. If ever I write a book and stick boys like Beetle and McTurk, not to say a 'sop' like Tulke, or a cad like Sefton, I'll let the lot hail from a board school. It's all right giving 'Eric' beans, but 'Tom Brown' is the only true book, and that's forty years out of date. I know I'm rather raw as a critic, but all my division, except a few jossers no one thinks of asking, quite agree with me. HONEST INJUN (in Lower Fifth).

"ETON COLLEGE, October 17."

The New Harper-McClure Régime.—Wide interest has been shown in the reorganization going on in the establishment of Messrs. Harper & Brothers. The New York daily papers attribute these changes to the new policy consequent upon the business alliance of this firm with that of Messrs. Doubleday & McClure. Among the changes which are reported in the daily press are the discontinuance of *Harper's Round Table* and the transfer of its editor, Albert Lee, to the editorial staff of *McClure's Magazine*. Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster is no longer to be editor of *Harper's Bazaar*, and Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson has relinquished the editorship of *Harper's Weekly*. Mr. John W. Harper, president of the company, denies in the New York *Tribune* (October 27) the rumor that Mr. Henry M. Alden is to retire from the editorial chair of *Harper's Magazine*. Neither, he says, is there any truth in the report that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has invested a large sum of money in the corporation of Harper & Brothers. The new *Harper-McClure Magazine*, which is to be edited by James Finley, will make its first appearance in January.

NOTES.

The Academy says of Swinburne's sonnet on the war: "It is not patriotic poetry, it is not poetry of any kind; it is hysteria." *The Times*, however, commends it and adds: "The lyrists of the music-halls and of 'musical comedy' are not behind the poets in the strength with which they express their sentiments on the war." Alluding to this statement, *The Westminster Gazette* says that it decidedly *prefers* the "lyrist" to the regular poets, for the former at least write stanzas that can be comprehended, and that flow easily off the tongue—unlike those of Charles Algernon.

MR. J. M. BARRIE appears to have anticipated in quite wondrous fashion the war news that has appeared in some of the London papers of late, according to *The Westminster Gazette*. Says that journal: "Readers of 'When a Man's Single' will remember a sub-editor who acquired the nickname of Dicky Umbrage. One of the telegrams with which he had to deal concluded with the news that 'the Boers have taken umbrage.' The conscientious journalist searched several atlases in vain to discover the locality of this latest achievement, and then courageously headed the paragraph with the line 'Capture of Umbrage by the Boers.'"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A FLY'S EYES AND WHAT THEY SEE.

IT is difficult enough to put oneself in the place of a fellow man—to try to think as he thinks and to see as he sees; but when we try to do the same for an insect as small as a fly, the difficulty becomes almost insurmountable. The task is essayed, however, by a writer in *La Science Illustrée*, M. Jacques Davia, who, arguing from what entomology and optics tell us of a fly's visual organs, proceeds not only to describe what the creature sees, but gives us what we may term a "fly's-eye view" of a man. Says M. Davia:

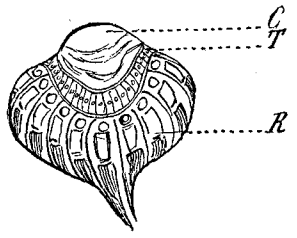

FIG. 1.—DIAGRAM OF A FLY'S EYE.

"If we examine a fly's head with the microscope we shall notice that it has two distinct kinds of eyes: large ones, placed on each side of the face, and little ones or 'ocelli,' disposed in triangular form on the vertex.

"The large eyes form two convex protuberances and are composed of a multitude of juxtaposed hexagonal facets.

"These facets appear to be about four thousand in number; they are not of the same size, those of the upper part being about $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch in diameter and those of the lower part only about $\frac{1}{2000}$ inch.

"Fig. 1 represents one of these four thousand facets that compose a single eye. It is made up as follows:

"1. Of a cornea *C*.

"2. Of a crystalline cone *T*, placed behind the cornea and formed of sixteen different segments closely united and surrounded with pigment.

"3. Of the retina *R*, which is in connection with the extremity of the crystalline cone and with a filament of the optic nerve.

"Each of the facets being immovable, as is also the large eye composed of them, it results that only the rays that are parallel to the axis of the cone can impress the optic nerve.

"Thus, then, to quote the expression of Johannes Muller ('Physiology of the Senses'), the image that a fly perceives, formed of thousands of separate points, each corresponding to a distinct part of the exterior visual field, 'must resemble a mosaic.'

"This is the best idea that one can form of the manner in which objects are depicted on the retina of these insects.

"Let us now examine the ocelli. Each of these is made up as follows:

"1. A crystalline lens forming part of the general tegument of the body.

"2. A layer of transparent cells.

"3. A retina formed of a layer of cells that are like a rod at the front end and connect at the back with the filaments of the optic nerve.

"4. Pigment.

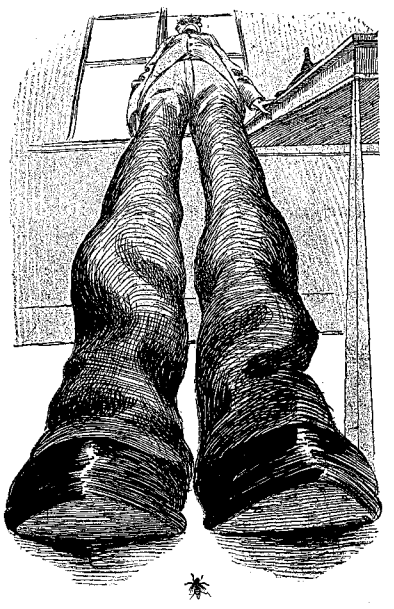
FIG. 2.—A MAN, AS SEEN BY A FLY.

"The crystalline lens has a very accentuated convex form, it must have a very short focal length, and, the rods being very few, this eye can give a clear image of very near objects only.

"To express our idea better, we may say that the ocelli of the fly are near-sighted.

"It has been proved by experiment that animals instinctively measure the dimensions of objects that surround them by their own dimensions.

"It is then easy for us to imagine the visual sensations of a fly that is 4 millimeters [⅛ inch] high and about 6 millimeters [¼ inch] in average circumference, when it stands on the ground, at a distance of 25 centimeters [10 inches] from a man of ordinary height—say 1.7 meters [5 feet 7 inches].

"The toes of his shoes, about 6 centimeters [2½ inches] wide, will appear to it as sheds 9 meters [30 feet] wide would to us, jutting out about 6 meters [20 feet] with an approximate elevation of 8 meters [26 feet] above the ground.

"Looking up at the man it will see what to a human being would appear to be a colossal statue 700 meters [2,300 feet] high, diminishing in apparent size from below upward, till its head seems quite minute. The folds of his trousers up to the knee appear huge, while in the distance his hands, his waistcoat, and his mustache are barely visible.

"But when our fly spreads its wings and lights on the man's hand—then the wrinkles of the skin look to it as ditches would to a human being. Here and there are fatty granules that are for the fly so many appetizing morsels.

"It perceives all these things with its ocelli, which then are wonderfully serviceable, while to its larger eyes the man's chest still appears as a high hill. But it is not now occupied with this mass, being busy in exploiting the rich region in the exploration of which it is engaged." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

USE AND ABUSE OF THE SENSE OF TASTE.

THIS sense seems to sustain a much more important relation to digestion than is generally supposed. To be well digested, we are told in an editorial article in *Good Health* (October), food must be appetizing, for when it is not the digestive fluids are not properly secreted. Says the writer:

"The sense of taste may be regarded as a sort of regulator of digestion, and perhaps also of nutrition. Hence it is an important property of food that the sense of taste may be stimulated, and that it may have opportunity to exercise its selective and controlling functions.

"When one has eaten a sufficient amount of simple, wholesome food, the sense of taste informs him of the fact by declining to receive more. A perfect rule for mastication would be to chew each morsel of food until there is left only a tasteless remnant. It is useless to swallow such a residue, as it can have no nutritive value. When food is taken in this way, the sense of taste has an opportunity to say 'Enough' before too much has been swallowed, and thus affords a perfect means of adapting the amount of food taken to the needs of the body.

"A careful study of this suggestion will also show that the sense of taste, if allowed to act in a normal way, will select those substances of which the body is in great need; for example, if the blood is impoverished and needs an extra supply of nitrogenous food, there will be a craving for such food as nuts, legumes, and possibly eggs and milk, or some other substance containing nitrogen.

"A curious analogy to this function is found in some insectivorous plants, which, as has been shown by recent experiments, refuse to capture insects or pay attention to fragments of meat placed within their grasp, except when the soil upon which they grow is lacking in nitrogenous elements. By supplying a fertilizer rich in nitrogen, these so-called carnivorous plants cease to be carnivorous and behave wholly like other plants. The same principle applies to the use of fat-making substances, such as starchy and oleaginous foods, as nuts and cereals. The writer has frequently observed in thin patients a craving for fats, which disappeared entirely after the patient had made a gain of twenty or thirty pounds."

The writer reminds us, however, that the sense of taste, altho intended to be a guide to the proper quantity and quality of food, has been too often debased and perverted into a mere means of pleasure. He says:

"Men and women treat the palate as the pianist treats his instrument, touching it in various ways simply for the purpose of

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provoking pleasurable sensations, with no regard whatever for the possible needs of the body or the possible damage which may be caused. The sense of taste thus wrongly educated becomes perverted and its indications become confused. Abnormal cravings are developed, which demand satisfaction in the use of tea, coffee, wine, and other intoxicants, mustard, pepper, and other condiments, large quantities of salt, pickles, and rich and savory dishes of various sorts, together with sweets, ices, and tidbits of all kinds. The sense of taste has been dethroned from its high position as governor of nutrition, and has come to be merely the servant of a capricious and insatiable desire for an illegitimate sensation, a purely selfish animal pleasure. This is gluttony pure and simple, and is the apt tutor and hale companion of alcoholic intemperance."

FOREST FIRES AND FOREST GROWTH.

THE study of the part played by fire in modifying the composition and mode of life of forests is one of the newest branches of forestry. That it has not received the attention it deserves is the opinion of Gifford Pinchot, forester of the United States Department of Agriculture, who writes an interesting article on the subject in *The National Geographical Magazine* (Washington, October). Mr. Pinchot says that the records of past fires, written in the forest now on the ground, are often decipherable for more than a hundred years back, and in many cases for more than twice that length of time. The forests which the first white explorers saw on this continent were themselves the successors of others, which, through thousands of years, were burned down at intervals that we can no longer trace. There is but little of all the vast forest area of this country which does not bear, either in actual scars and charcoal or in the manner and composition of its growth, the marks of fire. The records of the Division of Forestry indicate a direct loss to the nation of $20,000,000 a year due to forest fires, and to this must be added a vast direct loss that is unrecorded and the indirect loss due to destruction of water-supply, etc. Mr. Pinchot believes that, taking into account soil deterioration and destruction of the young growth, the whole loss amounts to more than $50,000,000 annually. He goes on to say:

"Fires determine the presence or absence of forest in a given region far more generally than is often supposed. A very large part of the prairie regions of the United States is treeless probably because of fire. Such evidence as we have points strongly in this direction, and in addition the behavior of the border forest lands along the eastern edge of the prairies powerfully confirms this view. Where such forest lands have been protected from fire, as they have very largely through the progress of settlement, young trees have usually sprung up in great numbers under or between the scattered veterans which had survived the fires, and a dense and vigorous young growth stands ready to replace by a heavy forest the open park-like condition which the fire had created and maintained. The well-known 'oak openings' furnish an excellent case in point. In a similar way and for similar reasons trees are spreading from the borders of streams in the prairies to the grass lands near by. Such indications as these, joined to the occasional discovery of evidences of former tree growth out on the prairie, where trees no longer grow, go far to prove that trees once grew and may grow again much beyond the limits they occupied when the white men first entered the country. That fire was a restraining cause admits of no doubt whatever, and that it was the principal cause over vast areas is altogether probable."

Speaking of the various qualities of resistance to fire possessed by different trees, Mr. Pinchot says:

"These qualities are of two chief kinds; one, adapted to secure the safety of the individual tree directly through its own powers of defense, the other to assure the continuance of the species, with little regard for the single tree. An example of the first kind is the Western larch, whose enormously thick bark is almost fireproof, and so good a non-conductor that it protects the living tissue beneath it even against fires hot enough to scorch the trunk fifty or seventy-five feet above the ground. It is to this quality of their bark, as well as to their marvelous vitality, that the big trees of California owe their power to reach an age of three thousand or four thousand years."

The long-leaf pine has a different mode of protection:

"During the first four or five years the long-leaf seedling reaches a height of but four or five inches above the ground. It has generally been erroneously assumed that this slow growth made it specially susceptible to injury from fire; but while the stem during these early years makes little progress, the long needles shoot up and bend over in a green cascade which falls to the ground in a circle about the seedling. Not only does this barrier of green needles itself burn only with difficulty, but it shades out the grass around the young stem, and so prepares a double fire-resisting shield about the vitals of the young tree."

The second method of protection, which sacrifices the individual, but insures the safety of the species, Mr. Pinchot tells us, is exemplified in the lodgepole pine, which, tho it succumbs readily to fire, is gaining ground in the Rocky Mountains, even replacing thick-barked species like the red fir. How it accomplishes this is thus told by Mr. Pinchot:

"The device to which this curious result is due is similar to that of *Pinus attenuata*, to which John Muir long since called attention. It consists in the hoarding for several years of the ripe seeds in the cones. Fire rarely burns down the lodgepole pine, but in nearly every case simply kills the standing tree and leaves it to be blown down years after, when decay shall have weakened the roots. In the mean time the hoarded winged seeds are set free by the opening of the cones, are distributed and germinate, and the new crop contains a larger proportion of lodgepole than the old. By the repetition of this process great stretches of burned land are finally covered with a pure even-aged young growth where formerly the forest was composed of other and usually much more valuable species."

Another instance of distribution controlled by fire is that of the red fir in the States of Oregon and Washington, where young seedlings are always found on burned-over ground and never under the forest cover. Says Mr. Pinchot:

"In a word, the distribution of the red fir in western Washington, where it is by all odds the most valuable commercial tree, is governed, first of all, so far as we know at present, by fire. Had fires been kept out of these forests in the last thousand years the fir which gives them their distinctive character would not be in existence, but would be replaced in all probability by the hemlock, which fills even the densest of the Puget Sound forests with its innumerable seedlings. I hasten to add that these facts do not imply any desirability in the fires which are now devastating the West."

Falsehoods Told by the X Ray.—It appears that, like its prototype the ordinary photograph, the skiagraph may be made to tell anything but the truth. "A Chicago electrical specialist," says the Minneapolis *Times*, "has been making some interesting experiments at the suggestion of the attorneys of the Chicago City Railway Company and others, and the results are somewhat startling. They tend to show that shadowgraphs may need a great deal of corroboration when introduced as evidence in a damage suit. One of the lawyers exposed his hand before the machine with the muscles relaxed, fingers extended, and the member generally in normal position. The shadowgraph showed the bones to be in perfect condition. The attorney then made a second exposure of the same hand, cramping the first joints of the fingers slightly. The ends of the fingers appeared to have been crushed and the bones were apparently of unnatural size. In another experiment the operator showed that it is possible to arrange an object on the outside of the body and make it appear to be lodged within. Thus a bullet placed in the clothing on the back of the body was shown in the shadowgraph as resting against the spine. The expert stated further that he had learned by long experience that it is possible for the operator himself to

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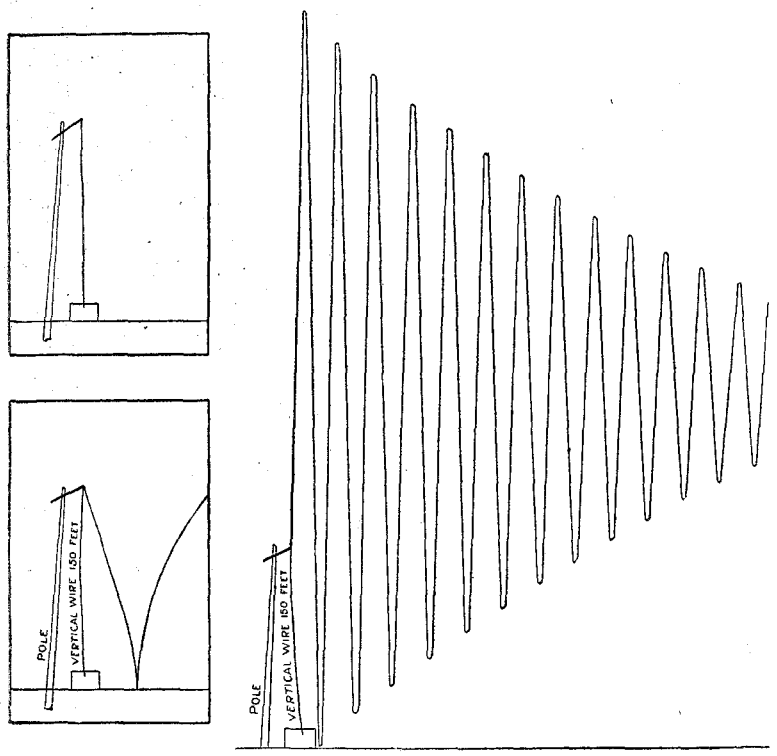
be deceived as to the location of an object disclosed by the X-ray machine. These disclosures as to the ease with which the records of the X-ray machine may be falsified will prove valuable to the defense in damage suits for malpractise, personal injuries, etc. Hitherto the shadowgraph has been regarded as proof conclusive of the nature and extent of injuries. Hereafter the defense will prove the ease with which the X-ray machine may be made to lie and upon the attorneys for the plaintiff will fall the burden of showing the integrity and reliability of the operator. It will be necessary to show also that he is a skilled electrician and possessed of a fair knowledge of anatomy. Otherwise he may have deceived himself, however honest and reliable he might be. When X-ray testimony is introduced hereafter it will be necessary to reinforce it very strongly, or the opposing counsel will build up mountains of doubt as to its accuracy."

COMMENT OF EXPERTS ON MARCONI'S SUCCESS.

THE success of Signor Marconi in his demonstration of wireless telegraphy during the recent international yacht races continues to be made the subject of comment in the electrical press. Accounts of his work are uniformly marked by good-will



MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

and by the absence of all national jealousy. *The Western Electrician* (October 14), in reporting the event, quotes the following remarks made by Lieutenant-Commander Qualtrough, U. S. N., on board the *Ponce*, during the first day of the trial:

"If we only could have had this last year, what a great thing it would have been! When we landed marines at Guantanamo the ships were unable to lend assistance, for the reason that the enemy could not be located, and by firing at random our own forces would have been placed in danger. With the aid of the Marconi system the men ashore could have directed the fire, and all would have been well. The English are prepared now to do just what I have outlined. They send a Marconi apparatus ashore with a landing party, and communication with the ship is never lost. In the Philippines the system would right now be of great service to us. It would do away with wires, which are easily cut, and it would enable us to have perfect communication between the islands. The system is certain to be made use of by the army and the navy. Even if to-day's record could not be improved upon it would be of great value. But I have seen enough to know that it is impossible to predict the limit of the wireless currents. After Signor Marconi completes the work which the enterprise of *The Herald* made possible, he will proceed with a series of tests and demonstrations for the Government. Rear-Admiral Bradford is greatly impressed with the possibilities of the discovery.

"With a view of supplementing his own judgment on what is practically an unlearned subject in this country, the correspondent of *The Western Electrician* asked one of the most prominent government experts on board to make a statement, if possible, of the consensus of opinion among the experts on board as to the practicability of Marconi's work. The response, altho the gentleman would not allow his name to be quoted, was unequivocal in its flattering nature as to the practical value of Marconi's researches. The gentleman stated that Marconi had from the start operated not at all like an experimenter, but like a man who knew his system so thoroughly that no matter what contingencies arose he always had at hand the remedies needed. He further stated, as a man familiar with telegraphic methods, that 1,500 words were sent from the *Ponce* at a distance, generally speaking, of from five to twenty miles with the repeating of only a very few words."

The correspondent of this paper gives, in another part of his article, an interesting description of the way in which, in Marconi's belief, the electromagnetic waves set out on their message-carrying errand. To quote again:

"Mr. Marconi during the day was caught 'on the run,' so to speak, and was asked to express in a rough way on paper his conception of the Hertzian wave that comes from the vertical wire hanging from the mast. A card had been prepared by your correspondent with a pencil sketch of the diagram here shown in the figure, supposed to represent an upright pole or mast from which hangs the Marconi vertical conductor. Quick as a flash Marconi seized the pencil and by a single down-and-up stroke made the two 'wave marks' shown in the illustration, and with the words 'Long waves — like that,' was off.

"As Mr. Marconi was not available, Mr. Densham was afterward asked to explain this diagram more fully, and he stated that [the figure to the right of the diagram] gives a more correct idea of the way the Marconi people conceive the theoretical appearance of the wave. But just how the wave might start from the wire was a question. Mr. Densham stated further that practise seemed to prove that the wave was about four times the length of the wire, as indicated in the diagram. Remembering, therefore, that the general standard height of the vertical wire now employed by Marconi is 150 feet, this would make the wave, say, 600 feet as it leaves the 150-foot vertical conductor.

"Mr. Densham was asked what was the effect of an increased spark length or electromotive force; whether the length of a spark gave an increase of the distance reached by a message. His answer was to the effect that it made very little difference after certain points.

"The Marconi people were questioned as to the methods likely to be employed by Mr. Marconi in the line of directing the Hertzian waves, but the answer came with a smile that on this subject they 'had nothing to say.'"

Of the success of the performance, *The Electrical World and Electrical Engineer* speaks editorially as follows:

"With but three 'breaks' in a total of fifty-nine messages, and forty-six consecutive messages received without a flaw, the performance may be considered to practically equal that of ordinary telegraphy. The successful results obtained are the more interesting from the fact that the work was not undertaken as a test of the system, but as a matter-of-fact application of it to practical purposes, not differing in this respect from the arrangements made to transmit the Marconi messages by cable from the receiving-ship to the shore. It is true that the distances were comparatively small through which the messages reporting the stages of the yacht race were transmitted. As we go to press, however, our English exchanges bring accounts of a no less successful operation of the Marconi system between Dover and Boulogne, during the simultaneous meetings at those respective places of

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the British and French Association for the Advancement of Science, one of the features of which was the exchange of greetings by wireless telegraphy.

"In view of the tests to which the Marconi system has thus far been submitted, it seems safe to assume that it has reached an entirely practical stage, and is now ready for application to everyday work. The extent of the field for its application is, as yet, however, a matter which awaits determination, but that wireless telegraphy will play a large part in warfare and navigation seems certain. A trial of the system to be made this fall during the naval maneuvers will probably definitely settle the former question, as the installation for communicating with the Goodwin Sands lightship has already settled the latter in the affirmative. Whatever may be the outcome, the greatest credit will attach to the briliant Anglo-Italian through whose efforts radiant telegraphy has been developed from a useless laboratory stage to a practical system. As an inventor it is probably not too much to say that he has shown qualities which rank his name even among the greatest in the field of invention."

The daily press of October 22 announces that Marconi is now engaged in placing his apparatus on United States war-ships preparatory to making tests for the Government.

CAN INSECTS COUNT?

WE recently translated in this department an account of an observation by Lieutenant-Colonel Delauney, of the French army, in which he inferred from the rhythmical gyrations of a small insect in New Caledonia that it could count up to six. Colonel Delauney's conclusion is regarded by Dr. John B. Smith, of Rutgers College, as having been reached on "remarkably slim evidence." But altho rejecting Colonel Delauney's reasoning, Dr. Smith agrees with his conclusion, for he believes that there is plenty of independent evidence that insects do count. He writes (in *The Scientific American*):

"An interesting illustration came under my notice in July, while collecting on the New Jersey side of the Delaware, at the Water Gap. At the foot of the cliff, along the line of the railroad, all the old sumach canes were used by the little wasp Odynerus ornatus for breeding purposes, and from three to six brood chambers were found in the canes. The cells were stored with the larvæ of the locust-leaf beetle, Odontata suturalis, then about full grown, and as a matter of curiosity I counted those in the cells of one stalk, finding ten in each store. To ascertain whether this was uniform I cut all that I could find at that spot and invariably ten larvæ were contained in a completed cell. The little wasp begins by putting in one larva and then lays an egg upon or at the side of it. Nine additional larvæ are then brought in, one at a time, for the larva is almost as large as the wasp, and then the cell is capped. Now this insect can not only count up to ten, but it can carry the idea of numbers for some appreciable time. After three or four larvæ have been placed in the cell the bottom one is lost to view and counting from above becomes an impossibility. The insect must, therefore, keep tab on its trips so as to neither over- nor understock its cell. It is not a question of length of cell and simply filling a given space, for the diameter of the stalks varied, and as the diameter became greater the length of the cells became less."

New Color-Printing Process.—"It is well known," says *Cosmos*, "that color-printing is done by printing successively each of the tints, which requires as many different forms as there are colors to be used, and the passage of the paper the same number of times under the press, with very exact adjustments. It is announced that M. Irvan Orloff, head of the imperial printing-office at St. Petersburg, has devised a machine that can print in different colors by a single passage under the press. The few details that are given about the new press are neither very complete nor very clear. It would seem that the result is obtained by an arrangement that enables the colors to be distributed over a roller reproducing the desired outlines; this roller, acting as an inking roller, deposits the colors in its turn on the corresponding places of the form itself. The two surfaces, the curved one of the cylinder and the plane one of the form, coincide perfectly one with the other. The paper then passes over the inked form. The operation being continuous, and the sheets passing but once through the press, there is great economy of time. More detailed information on the working of this press, and specimens of the results obtained, will be greeted with pleasure in the printing world. It is announced that a company has already been formed in England to exploit the process."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Wireless Telephony.—"Sir William H. Preece has recently been carrying on some interesting experiments on wireless telephony, so called," says *The Scientific American* (October 7): "Four of the poles have been erected near Carnarvon on a sand bank at the southern end of Menai Straits. Half a mile off four similar poles were erected, and half a mile farther on is a high pole supporting a coil of wire, one end being anchored in deep water. Between these points he has succeeded in transmitting the sound of a succession of taps. These taps were made with the view of sending messages by the Morse mode. They were heard at the receiving-station by placing a special telephone to the ear. The system is more rapid than that of Marconi, but the sounds are not as distinct as they might be. As a matter of fact, it is not telephony at all, but a system of telegraphy in which a telephone is used as a receiver."

Golf and the Nerves.—A paper on "Golf from a Neurological Point of View" has recently been read before the Neurological Association by Dr. Irving C. Rosse of Washington. "There is a great deal to be said in favor of golf," says *The Medical Record*, "for those suffering from heart lesions, arterial calcification, or certain hysterical conditions, and undoubtedly as a medical adjunct it is not to be despised. Dr. Rosse, while enjoining moderation, alleges that benefit has been derived in some cases of cough, nervous asthma, and in affections of bladder and prostate, but it is preeminently in functional nervous disease that our great Anglo-Saxon game is to be recommended both as a prophylactic and curative. As to its being a remedy for insomnia, there may be some doubt, as we have met within the last few days a golfer who, despite his golf exercise, suffered from insomnia. A great deal might be said in favor of golf as a mental and nervous tonic, but not to the exclusion of other sports which have many of the same advantages."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A NATURAL soap mine and a paint mine have been discovered in British Columbia. Several soda lakes recently found in the foothills near Ashcroft, we are told by *Feilden's Magazine*, have bottoms and shores encrusted with a natural washing compound containing borax and soda, and equal to ordinary washing powders for cleansing purposes. About 275 tons of the compound have been cut and taken out of one lake, being handled exactly like ice. One lake alone contains 20,000 tons.

HIGH altitudes are apt to be dangerous to elderly people, and to all those with weak hearts, we are told by Dr. Findlater Zangger in *The Lancet*. He says: "It is especially the rapidity of the change from one altitude to another, with differences of from three thousand to four thousand feet, which must be considered. There is a call made on the contractibility of the small arteries on the one hand, and on the amount of muscular force of the heart on the other hand, and if the structures in question can not respond to this call, rupture of an artery or dilatation of the heart may ensue."

"THE title of the famous waltz, 'The Beautiful Blue Danube,' contains an assertion that is considerably removed from the reality," says *La Science Française* (October 6). "A scientist has taken observations, during the year 1898, on the different colors presented by the celebrated river. He has shown that on 11 days the waters of the Danube were brown, on 46 days yellow, on 59 days muddy green, on 45 days clear green, on 69 days steely green, on 46 days emerald green, on 64 days yellowish green—but blue, never. Thus it is that we write history—and geography!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"IT may not be generally known that the by-products of fruit stones are of considerable value," says *The Scientific American*. "The pits of peaches, apricots, nectarines, plums, and prunes which have heretofore been thrown away or used for fuel have a market value. This is specially true of the peach and apricot pits. There is now a strong demand for them at $8 to $10 a ton, delivered in San Francisco. The kernel is, of course, what is sought. From the kernel of the apricot Turkish 'nut candy' is made which has almost displaced the almond. The same substance is used for the adulteration of cinnamon, allspice, and nutmeg. Prussic acid and essence and oil of almonds are made from the peach and prune pits, and these flavors are used in many ways. The pits are cracked in San Francisco and the kernels are then sent East."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A PLEA FOR MORE RELIGIOUS THINKING.

THE ordination of Dr. Briggs in the Protestant Episcopal church, and the recent indorsement of Bishop Potter's action by a large number of bishops of that church, is thought by many to be an indication of a widespread change of attitude not only in the Episcopal church but in almost all the denominations; a change not so much toward any specific doctrine as toward a greater spirit of inclusiveness. In an article on "Christian Liberty" in *The Outlook* (October 7) the writer says:

"Nor is it a menace to the church if its members hold different opinions. The apostles themselves did this. Even on so vital a question as the resurrection of Christ they were not agreed at first. . . . Thomas openly declared his unbelief on the subject, and said, 'Except I shall see in his hand the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe.' And yet no harm was done the church—perhaps because he was not expelled from among their number, nor abused by the rest, but was still their brother in Christ and fellow apostle. Let, then, the members differ as widely as need be. So long as one and the self-same spirit worketh in all, it will not hurt the church. On the contrary, it would be death to it if there were no difference—death from stagnation. Surely, no one would maintain that it already possesses all truth, and that there are no deeper, larger views to be obtained. There must be. But how is it to be done unless we are free to confess that—

> Our little systems have their day,
> They have their day and cease to be;
> They are but broken lights of Thee,
> And Thou, O Lord, art more than they."

Commenting on this article, a writer in *The Christian Evangelist* (Christian, St. Louis) under the caption "A Plea for More Religious Thinking," says:

"So long as the idea prevails that it is dangerous for brethren to differ from each other in opinion there is no encouragement to individual thinking, for the exercise of our individual judgments, in an honest effort to know the truth for ourselves on every subject that comes before us, is certain to result in differences of opinion. It soon comes to be, therefore, that thinking for oneself is regarded as a dangerous experiment, and we begin to look around for the most commonly accepted view, and we take that second-hand. There are, of course, many things that most of us are compelled to accept second-hand, because only a few specialists have entered these fields of investigation and are competent to express an opinion upon them. But as soon as the facts they furnish us come within our possession we are to exercise our individual judgment as to the bearing upon the particular question in hand, and he who does not do this is doing grave injustice to his own moral and intellectual nature. In the Roman Catholic church all questions are settled by the *hierarchy*, and the people are saved the trouble of thinking for themselves, but the result of it we all know. The chief distinction between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism has been and is the greater freedom of thought which the latter inculcates; but all Protestants do not act consistently with this distinction.

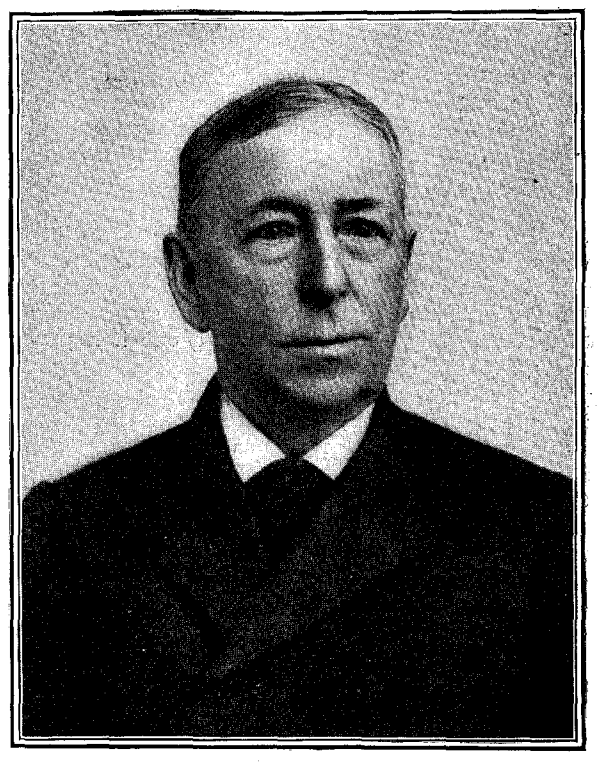
"We have long been of the opinion that there is more intellectual than physical laziness. There is a constitutional indisposition to mental exertion as well as an inherent reluctance in expending physical energy, and it, perhaps, is more widespread than the latter.

"In the same article referred to above the writer asks, and we think with great reason, 'Is not perchance this the very reason why so much coldness and indifference exist in the church to-day, because so many of us pretend to believe a great deal more than we *really do*? We pretend to believe every particle of every Protestant creed and every proposition of every orthodox work on theology. We are not wilfully nor consciously hypocrites in doing this. We ourselves believe that we believe them all, simply because we imagine that not to disbelieve is the same as to believe. After all, is not this all that the complacent orthodoxy of the multitude amounts to? They do not disbelieve! But neither do they believe with anything like positive faith, a real personal conviction, even some of the simplest and most vital truths of the religion they profess. If they did, they could not be the self-satisfied creatures they are, the cold, disinterested men and women we find in our churches by thousands. No wonder their professions have so little relation to their lives and their Christianity to their characters. What we do not disbelieve does not affect us, but what we believe does. I had rather have them disbelieve a great deal they profess if they would also honestly believe a very little."

"That these sentences strike at a widespread evil among professed Christians, we can not for a moment doubt. There is a lack of *reality* in our religious profession that is the chief hindrance to the spread of the Gospel. Let us have more thinking—real, personal, hand-to-hand intellectual encounters with the problems that confront us, and we will probably profess less, believe more, and live a great deal better."

DR. DE COSTA AND THE BROAD-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

THE resignation of Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, former rector of the Church of the Evangelist in New York, from the ministry and membership of the Protestant Episcopal church, and his subsequent deposition by Bishop Potter, have caused renewed



REV. DR. BENJAMIN F. DE COSTA.

discussion, in and out of the church, of the questions raised by the ordination of Dr. Briggs last spring. Dr. De Costa's action was hastened by the alleged triumph of the Broad-Church party in the recent New York diocesan convention. It will be remembered that, in spite of the determined opposition of the High-Church party, the Broad-Churchmen succeeded in reelecting the members of the standing committee who had recommended the ordination of Dr. Briggs. In the course of Dr. De Costa's letter of resignation, which was addressed to Bishop Potter, he disclaimed having any personal grievance, but said that his action was wholly due to the increasing dominance in the church of what he regarded as dangerous heresies relating to the Scriptures. He said in part:

"You, right reverend sir, have entered the field at a crucial hour, plainly declaring that the system of denial or negation em-

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bodied in the 'higher criticism' forms an allowable method of interpretation, and that the acceptance of the methods and its conclusions does not disqualify candidates for the ministry. You have therefore deliberately received into the denomination, and you have approved as proper teachers for the people, men who declare that the Scriptures are errant and do not form an infallible guide, abounding in myths, fables, scientific and historical errors. Men of this kind plainly declare that what hitherto we have called the Bible is not the Bible, and that the real Bible lies buried underneath the rubbish of ages, waiting to be recovered. . . . . .

"The former belief in the Bible is no longer required. Candidates of the school to which I refer will indeed continue to sign papers, agreeing to accept the Scriptures as the Word of God, but such subscriptions practically will prove little better than perjury. . . . . .

"I can understand why the bishop of western Texas is obliged to admit: 'We know that the young men are not in the churches and the laboring classes are entirely alienated.' The president of your standing committee has just reported to convention that the youth of the denomination 'deny any obligations to go to church. They go if they please, but if not, it makes no difference.'

"Indeed, what have they to go for? To listen to the reading of what preachers pronounce myths and fables. Substantially, the battle for the Bible has been fought. The cause is lost, and now you can present no inducements for either youth or age to go to church. By a town-meeting process the Bible has been declared 'literature.'

"At this point I regret that it seems necessary to turn and indicate that the long studied scheme to inaugurate Arianism is substantially perfected. The windows of Episcopalianism are now opened, not toward Jerusalem and the fair realms of catholic thought, the range on the contrary being down hill, toward what is called the broad and coveted landscape of deism and dissent. The distinguished rector of the leading parish in Brooklyn declares over his name that 'it is probably true that ninety per cent. of our bishops believe and teach views for which Bishop Colenso was deposed.' . . . . . .

"Still, with all this precaution, the underlying hostility is by no means concealed. The perforated, honeycombed condition of Protestant Episcopalianism is still indicated by agnostic phrase. We all know perfectly well that clergymen in your diocese are assaulting and riddling the faith, and openly circulating Socinian literature. The skeptic is secure, and the revolution wins honor and applause, tho it can not be said of the system carefully sheltered in dioceses by the purple of the Episcopate that 'the scoffer observes a side of it that reduces his sneers to silence.' In reality, it forms the bouleversement of Christianity. . . . You destroy the value of the church; since a body that can not vouch for a written record can not vouch for anything. That, I am sorry to say, is the case with the body you so fully represent. It is the case of the blind leading the blind. . . . While no action on your part could lead me to go out, I recognize a condition that no one man, or any possible combination of men, can now successfully meet. The Episcopalian scheme, based on private judgment, is not only far overshadowed by doubt that will characterize the incoming twentieth century, but it is possessed by the unbelieving spirit. The storm is already here, but the Protestant Episcopal body has no anchors. The future is clear. Your people are hastening to accomplish their evolution. Few will be misled by the pompous diction of that bishop who in his last charge foretells great victories. Fewer still, allow me to say with all kindness, will be persuaded by your own phraseology, where you speak of 'the Book' as 'incomparable and precious,' since it is commonly believed that many churchmen would not now disdain such language if applied to the works of Shakespeare and Homer. . . . .

"For myself I can not bow to the guidance of the 'distinguished critics' whom you have set forth as teachers and examples for the faculties in Episcopal seminaries, masters in Israel—who now, side by side with the professional infidel, stand forth to lecture on the 'Mistakes of Moses.' My sense of right would not support me in any such course. I retire from the field, convinced that I am no longer called to struggle with an overwhelming and rapidly increasing force. I can not accept the revolution or drift with the tide. Your school is indeed benevolent, and quite willing to tolerate catholic faith, bestowing upon it from time to time nothing more severe than ignoble terms. But for myself I ask no favors. I will not remain where doubt commands a premium, and the belief in an infallible Bible enjoys simply the immunity granted to a fallible Koran."

Naturally very diverse views prevail as to Dr. De Costa's action. *The Church Standard* (Prot. Episc.), which represents a conservative type of churchmanship, thinks his position illogical. It says:

"No one will be astonished at that announcement; the surprising thing is that Dr. De Costa should have remained so many years in a church and a diocese which he felt it to be his privilege and duty to hold up to public censure and contempt. A moderate sense of propriety might have suggested to him years ago he ought either to leave the church or to stop fouling the nest in which he still chose to abide; and it requires no supersensitive vision to perceive that his exit would have been more impressive if it had been made at a time when it would have involved the sacrifice of position and emolument. It is odd, too—is it not?—that for fifteen or twenty years past Dr. De Costa should have been hurling perpetual charges of disloyalty against men who were born in the church, who will die in the church, and who would die to-morrow rather than lift an unfilial heel against the Spiritual Mother whom he now renounces and forsakes. . . . . .

"There is something remarkable in the tendency of radical protestants like Dr. De Costa—after vainly endeavoring to impose their own opinions and policies on other people, and after loud assertions of their individual independence—to lay down their independence, and all their cherished opinions and policies along with it, in abject submission to the Church of Rome! The phenomenon is more than usually peculiar in this case, because the Church of Rome does just exactly the very thing which offends Dr. De Costa in the Episcopal church, and does it systematically. Men of the most advanced critical school hold high place in the Roman church; moreover, strange as it may seem to some people, some of the broadest of Broad Churchmen now living are in the priesthood, the episcopate, and even the *Curia* of the Church of Rome, and she does not cast them out. The fact is that the Church of Rome never casts anybody out that she may possibly have a use for, if it were only after many days; and she regards these men as scouts and explorers from whom she may get valuable service by and by. So she smiles on them benignly, and if they go too far—not in their thinking, but in their public talking—she represses them with a private word, or perhaps puts them into some high place where they will have other things to occupy them. That is the fixed and settled policy of Rome; and when Dr. De Costa goes to Rome he will be no more able to change it than he has been able to control the administration of the Episcopal church."

Church Defense, the organ of the High-Church party, says that Dr. De Costa has "stood so bravely for many years against the Broad-Church movement that it is the more to be regretted that he has allowed the enemy to discourage him." This is not the time, it says, to give up the fight, but it is "the duty of those who believe in the Incarnation and in the fact that the Bible is the Word of God to stand fast in that faith, and earnestly to contend for it to the last." It continues:

"In so far as his letter arraigns with incontrovertible justness the bishop of New York and the Broad-Church party which flourishes under the bishop's practical protection, if not open patronage—thus far we are forced to give a sorrowful assent to the terrible arraignment which they have earned and for which they have themselves alone to blame. But Dr. De Costa, probably overwrought by the vehemence of his grief at the apparent triumph of unbelief, loses heart altogether and upbraids his Holy Mother, the church, for the misdeeds of some of her faithless children. The fact can not be emphasized too strongly that the church and the majority of the bench of bishops are perfectly sound in the faith, and that error exists only in the teachings of rebellious children, for whose misdeeds the church can not be held responsible, and the bishops can not be blamed, unless, indeed, by holding their peace they permit error to flourish unmolested."

The Independent (undenom.) terms Dr. De Costa's letter an

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unusual ecclesiastical document, and says that it is not "surcharged with any more than his usual restraint":

"He has long been known for his sensational invectives against whatever he disapproved in his own church or in Protestantism, and his utterances have been the delight of Catholic journalism. But never has he made such a sensational utterance as this in which he commits ecclesiastical suicide and puts himself where he can, for the present, speak only as an individual, with the backing of no representative position. His letter is one long tirade against his bishop and the Episcopal church. The ordination of Professor Briggs against his protest has convinced him that the Episcopal church has gone over irretrievably to the higher criticism, and therefore to Socinianism and infidelity. It no longer holds to the infallible Bible. It has renounced its testimony, and there is no hope for it. It is given over to the world, bishops, and priests, and people. 'The windows of Episcopalianism are now opened, not toward Jerusalem,' but toward 'the broad and coveted landscape of deism and dissent.' Its 'perforated, honeycombed condition' is indicated by 'agnostic praise.' He tells his bishop that his 'own diocese, the central and most important of all,' is 'rapidly approaching the condition of the bloodless heart,' that Trinity Church is 'spiritually falling,' and that, 'if the cathedral is ever finished, it will prove the sarcophagus of Episcopalianism, the coffin of its creed.' Therefore, he parts company with a church which has broken the contract it made with him at his ordination."

The Roman Catholic papers naturally view his letter with favor, and most of them express the hope that he will soon take what appears to them the only logical course, and find a firm standing-ground in the communion of the Roman Catholic church. *Ave Maria* says:

"The letter is a frank, full, and yet most temperate statement of the writer's motives for withdrawing from the ministry of the Episcopal church. It will be unpleasant reading for many besides the bishop, but no candid Episcopalian can question the truth of anything that Dr. De Costa says. He describes a condition that must be plain to every one who has eyes to see—'a condition that no man, or any possible combination of men, in the Protestant Episcopal body can now successfully meet.' We have read this letter with mingled feelings, admiring the writer's honesty and charity, and hoping that his words may be attentively heeded and dispassionately discussed by all classes of Episcopalians. Only good can result from this. The resignation of so prominent a clergyman after long years of service in the Episcopal church is an avowal that light and peace are not to be found there. Let us pray that he and all others who have known the religious doubts of the present age may yet realize that there is no rest for the mind and the heart except in the faith of that church which alone speaks with authority and 'has the words of eternal life.'"

The Monitor (San Francisco) says:

"Dr. De Costa can not continue longer in the Episcopal ministry consistently with his opinion of what believes to be the radical departure of the sect from 'Catholic' principles and traditions. As a matter of fact, the eyes of this reverend gentleman, who is evidently both earnest and sincere in his professions, are opening to the truth. He perceives the fallacious character of the Anglican 'branch' theory and the instability of the faith and teachings of the system with which he has been so long identified. His course resembles that of hundreds of his ministerial brethren of the Protestant Episcopal church in this country and England. It may lead him where it has led them, into the true fold of Jesus Christ. For his own sake, we hope that Dr. De Costa may prove so fortunate."

The New York *Freeman's Journal*, under the caption "No Briggsism in the Catholic church," controverts the view of *The Church Standard* already quoted, that Dr. De Costa will find men as advanced as Dr. Briggs in the Roman Catholic church. He says:

"The charge here is that the Roman Catholic church compromises with error, permits her members to hold doctrines contrary to her teaching. This charge is absolutely false. One of the leading objections of Protestantism to the Catholic church is that she tolerates no opinions contrary to her doctrines, and that on this account she is opposed to progress. Even *The Church Standard* admits that the Catholic church requires what it calls 'abject submission' to her teaching. How can it accuse the church in one sentence of requiring 'abject submission' and in another that she tolerates in her members opinions contrary to her teaching? We leave *The Church Standard* to reconcile its two contradictory statements."

THE UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

THE annual session of the "National Conference of Unitarian and Other Christian Churches" took place this year at Washington, in the historic All Souls' Church. The opening address (October 17) was delivered by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, president of the conference, and notable addresses were also made by Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, and others. Senator Hoar said, among other things (we quote from the report in the Boston *Transcript*, October 17):

"Every Unitarian, man and woman, every lover of God or His Son, every one who in loving his fellow men loves God and His Son even without knowing it, is welcome in this company.

"We are sometimes told, as if it were a reproach, that we can not define Unitarianism. For myself I thank God that it is not to be defined. To define is to bound, to enclose, to set limit.

"The great things of the universe are not to be defined. You can not define a human soul. You can not define the intellect. You can not define immortality or eternity. You can not define God.

"I think also that the things we are to be glad of and to be proud of, and are to be thankful for, are not those things that separate us from the great body of Christians, of the great body of believers in God and in righteousness, but the things that unite us with them. No five points, no Athanasian creed, no thirty-nine articles separate the men and women of our way of thinking from humanity or from divinity.

"But still, altho we do not define Unitarianism, we know our own when we see them. There are men and women who like to be called by our name. There are men and women for whom faith, hope, and charity forever abide; to whom Judea's news are still glad tidings; who believe that one day Jesus Christ came to this earth, bearing a divine message and giving a divine example. There are women who bear their own sorrows of life by soothing the sorrows of others; youths, who when duty whispers low, 'Thou canst,' reply 'I can,' and old men to whom the experience of life has taught the same brave lesson. There are examples of the patriotism that will give its life for its country when in right, and the patriotism that will make itself of no reputation, if need be, to save its country from being in the wrong. They do not comprehend the metaphysics of a trinal unity nor how it is just that innocence should be punished that guilty may go free. They do not attribute any magic virtue to the laying on of hands, nor do they believe that the traces of an evil life in the soul can be washed out by the sprinkling of a few drops of water, however pure, or by baptism in any blood, however innocent, in the hour of death. But they do understand the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule, and they know and they love and they practise the great virtues which the apostle tells us are to abide."

Senator Hoar also repeated his well-known views on expansion. He did not believe in fatalism or in blind force, and he did believe that nations must work out their own salvation.

Dr. Hale followed with a report for the council of the conference. The increase of the Unitarian church was, he said, particularly within the ranks of other denominations, and Unitarianism was often ably proclaimed from Presbyterian and other orthodox pulpits. He predicted that the extension of "free and undefiled religion" would depend in the next half-century largely upon lay efforts and influence. He deplored the prevalent listlessness of

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many ministers and laymen and their lack of interest in the church.

The Outlook (undenom.) thus comments on the conference:

"Some papers were rather high-pitched in intellectual tone for the average hearer. It was splendid faith in human receptivity, blending with fidelity to fundamental needs of modern thought, to give the opening evening to two such subjects as the personality and immediacy of God, and anthropomorphism in religious thought. Practical matters, however, came in turn when religion was exhibited in its relation to education, to citizenship, and to sociology. After the philosophers the field missionary, the border campaigner, and the industrial-school mistress had their say, and the Unitarian Temperance Society its prized and conspicuous hour. As in the other churches women count for much, and the Women's National Alliance met with a full house gladdened with reports of an expanding constituency and work. A meeting of great significance in its forward look was that of the Young People's Religious Union, largely attended, and in its spiritual tone notably high. Perhaps the most salient feature of the conference was the attitude of the younger men—a class that has been criticized for a tendency to radicalism. The Rev. Paul Frothingham, of New Bedford, declared that the great need of the time, now that the work of criticism has gone thus far, is religious reconstruction. 'We need,' said he, 'a new theology and a new worship. It is the duty of Unitarians to bring order out of the chaos to which creeds have been reduced.' On 'Our Relation to Jesus' the Rev. W. H. Pulsford, of Waltham, said: 'Through Jesus all our divinest thoughts have historically come to us, and He must be more to us than any other man. The voice nearest, tenderest, truest to us is that of the Nazarene.' The Rev. James Eells, of Boston, said: 'Back to Jesus' is the cry in the orthodox churches; but to realize that is to take hold of Jesus's consciousness of sonship to God, till it is as real to us as it was to Him. We can wrap Him round the heart as manhood's ideal, and know that we do no violence to absolute truth.' With full appreciation of this, it is not an unfair criticism to note that in the references made to the medieval theology still current there was no fair recognition of any but Unitarian improvers of it. Neither was there any call made to emulate the example set by others in spreading the Gospel of Jesus among the non-Christian peoples."

THE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

THE biennial convention of the Universalist church, which was held at Boston beginning with October 23, was notable for its ratification of the new platform of principles which was first proposed two years ago by a conference of Boston Universalist ministers under the leadership of Dr. George T. Knight, of Tufts College. The new declaration, which takes the place of the Winchester Confession of Faith adopted in 1803, and is called "the Chicago convention," is as follows:

"The essential principles of the Universalist faith are the Universal Fatherhood of God; the spiritual authority and leadership of His Son Jesus Christ; the trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God; a certainty of retribution for sin; the final harmony of all souls with God."

This ratification of these principles was carried by a vote of 132 to 10. The new confession has been referred to as a "creed of forty-eight words."

An interesting feature of the conference was the reception of a delegation headed by Dr. Edward Everett Hale representing the Unitarian church in the United States, to confer upon the subject of a union of the two denominations, a subject that has already attracted much discussion. Dr. Hale, in the course of his address, said that the leading feature of Unitarian life had been described by Dr. Lyman Abbott as "the forward look, combined with the determination to keep fast our historical relation to the leader of Christianity." Said Dr. Hale:

"In these words is the distinction between our great religious bodies and any of the ecclesiastical corporations. These corporations are trying to translate the past into the methods of the present. It is your business and it is ours to take the work of religion, upon the industries of our time, upon its pleasures, and upon all the work of our time in the next fifty years, and to illustrate the lessons in the voices of to-day."

Referring to this proposal for union, *The Mirror*, St. Louis, says:

"There is no reason why they should not do so. Unitarianism must be Universalism or it can be nothing but black pessimism. The plain truth is that the world is growing Universalist, growing away from the doctrine of eternal damnation and all that. Evolution everywhere shows betterment, and why should not man grow better? Why should any immortal soul be sent to eternal hell? The observation of man shows that sin has results which serve as punishments here. An eternity of pain is abhorrent, for it means an eternity of sin by myriads of immortal souls. Orthodox Christians everywhere are dropping eternal punishment. They can't conceive of it for their own kin and friends. Kinship is widening. Some day Universalism will be the dominant cult of the world. And then every one will believe in a good God, not a jealous, vengeful God, a Father who will love all His children, and cast none away for things they were punished for in the doing."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* remarks that to the lay mind the distinction between the new and the old creed of Universalism is not apparent. The latter was as follows:

I. "We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest, and final destination of mankind.

II. "We believe that there is one God, whose nature is love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

III. "We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order, and practise good works, for these things are good and profitable unto men."

In both these creeds the essential doctrines set forth appear to be the same. Says *The Inter Ocean:*

"In other words, the Universalist church has not drifted, but merely has taken a firmer, because a clearer, hold on its faith. The new creed, moreover, in itself is less liable to perversion or misunderstanding than the old. With the exception of the distinctive doctrine of the church, as expressed in the concluding words in regard to 'the final harmony of all souls with God,' there is, perhaps, nothing in this terse declaration to which all churches might not subscribe.

"As to the correctness of this distinctive doctrine, Rome, Canterbury, and Geneva hold different opinions. The question, therefore, is one for individual judgment and belief. The Universalist church has done a good service, at least, in setting forth its cardinal tenets in the briefest, simplest, and clearest form. There can be no longer, if there ever were, any doubts as to what it holds. Perhaps this is all that can be done by the different churches—to make their creeds as simple and clear as possible—and then leave men to judge for themselves till—

> The Shadow cloaked from head to foot
> Who keeps the keys of all the creeds—

shall determine which is the nearest approximation to eternal truth."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AT the state convention of the Pennsylvania colored Baptists in October, the chairman of the National Baptist Association, the Rev. L. G. Jordan, reported that there are 1,800,365 colored Baptists in this country, with 14,771 churches and 14,000 ordained ministers. The church supports 12 missionaries in Africa. It is expected that good results to the race will flow from the war. At present, it was said, a native is not allowed to walk on the foot pavements of their cities, or to be seen after dark without permit, and no government efforts are made to elevate the colored men.

THE New York *Sun*, which recently opened its columns to letters discussing the question of the immortality of the soul, has been inundated by the communications which it has received from men and women of all shades of belief and all walks of life. These have included a number of well-known men, among them Goldwin Smith, Prof. Hiram Corson of Cornell, and others. The letters as a whole have, says *The Sun*, been of marked literary ability and have shown capacity for thought of a high order. It is proposed to print them in book form.

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FOREIGN TOPICS

CAN THE BOERS WIN?

THE South African war has hardly begun in earnest, and will not attain its more serious proportions until General Buller reaches the scene of strife; but already it has become apparent in England that the reports allowed to pass the censors must be subjected to searching criticism to distinguish between fact and fiction. The majority of British papers seemed at first to exercise no such caution, but subsequent developments have awakened them to its need. Of the ultimate result of the war, however, no doubts are expressed in the British press. The Newcastle *Chronicle* says, for instance:

"There will be no repetition of the maganimous mistake which Mr. Gladstone committed. It is the British, and not the Boers, that will dictate terms of peace next time. When the forces of General Joubert have been scattered and the capital of the Transvaal has fallen into other hands, President Kruger will have leisure to lament the blind folly of rejecting the overtures that were made to him at Bloemfontein. As for President Steyn, he, too, may have occasion to lament that he interfered in a quarrel that did not concern him. The war which the Boers have had the madness to provoke and precipitate will, we must all hope, be swift and short."

LONG SPOON AND HOUR-GLASS.
—*Westminster Gazette.*

The London *Outlook* believes that it is none too early to decide what shall be done with the Boers after they are beaten. It says:

"What shall be done with the republics when they have been brought to their knees? Here is no case of selling the hide before the bear has been killed. The Transvaal and the Orange Free State have cast themselves into the melting-pot, and the shape in which they shall emerge is wholly for the paramount power to decide."

In the English journals coming to hand last week, there were still numerous statements to the effect that the Boers are "arrant cowards," "nothing but a mob," "their artillery is bad," "their rifles useless," etc.

The more responsible of the English papers admit, however, that the task undertaken by Great Britain is a very serious one. *The St. James's Gazette* heads a critical article on the condition of the British army with the title "Unready, aye, Unready!" *The Speaker* trusts to the difficulties before the Boers rather than to the readiness of the British troops. It says:

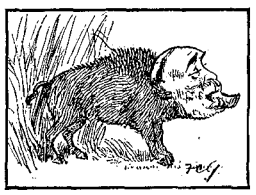
"Their [the Boers'] difficulties of supply and of movement in any strength will be very great. Their total numbers in arms can not exceed 35,000 men. The long weeks which must elapse before they can be effectively attacked must be eminently dispiriting. They are not soldiers, but armed farmers whose means of existence are at stake, while they are inactive and ill-fed in camp or occupied in desultory raids. The test will unquestionably be severe, and the strain upon the resources of the two states must tell heavily. And during these weeks of waiting the black specter may appear. Already the Kafirs in Johannesburg seem to have committed excesses. With the closing of the mines, the worst native elements in the Transvaal will be set free. Whether the Basutos, the Zulus, and the Swazis will remain quiet, we do not know."

The Army and Navy Gazette expected British reverses at the first. *The Broad Arrow* fears much rising *en masse* of the Cape Colony Boers. *The Westminster Gazette* points out that the Boers, by taking the initiative, have gained substantial advantages. We quote as follows:

"There used to be several maxims held by all military men about Boer warfare. One was that the Boers were to be prevented at all costs from occupying Laing's Nek, a position which Mr. Garrett in his *Contemporary* article tells us is 'worth perhaps five thousand men.' Another was that there were on no account to be any initial reverses, even of the slightest, for fear of the moral effect in South Africa as a whole. We are now told that Laing's Nek is unimportant, if it is not even advantageous to us that the Boer forces should occupy it; that initial reverses are unimportant, and that the War Office is quite easy in its mind about the rapid and successful nature of the operations when the campaign begins in earnest. We hope profoundly that these calculations are well founded, and we are relieved to know that Sir Redvers Buller, in whom the country properly has great confidence, approaches his task with cheerful courage. Nevertheless, observers who do not profess to be experts have in the course of these transactions had so many assurances from those who do, which have turned out to be miscalculated and ill-founded, that they may well be chary about expressing any opinion of their own. Any opinion, indeed, except one which is that the despatch of the army corps which is to enable us to take the aggressive ought to be expedited by the straining of every nerve, tho every clerk and every mechanic has, from this time forward, to work night and day."

AN ORCHID BUTTONHOLE.
—*Westminster Gazette.*

Continental critics regard the position of the British as anything but satisfactory. From 60,000 to 75,000 men are promised Sir Redvers Buller, but, it is suggested, he may get a large portion of his army in driblets. The British troops in South Africa at the beginning of the war were not regarded, even before the recent reports of Boer victories, as adequate to the task of making a vigorous stand. The *Temps*, Paris, points out that Kimberley has hardly more than 1,400 men in the garrison, and thinks that is unlikely to hold out long. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* declares that the mobilization of the British forces has not thus far justified the high expectations raised by the commander-in-chief. The *Pester Lloyd* fears that England stands to lose more than she can gain, unless the war is ended speedily. The Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* does not think it improbable that Great Britain may be driven out of Natal. Then she must carry on the war from the West, and that will be much more difficult.



A LITTLE PRO-BOER (MR. LABOUCHERE).
—*Westminster Gazette.*

On the other hand, the fighting power of the Boers is regarded as very formidable, when compared with the strength Great Britain can put forth so far from home. The Hamburg *Fremdenblatt* says:

"England claims to be the 'paramount' power in South Africa. The very wearisome repetition of this claim shows that the wish is father to the thought. No doubt England intended to become paramount, either by a war or by mere bluff and loud rattling of the sword. But for the present the real 'paramountcy' belongs to the two republics. These are an eminently peaceful and defensive power, but they have the status of a great power in South Africa. They hold the balance of power by reason of their excellent military organization. . . . The plain fact is that they defend even German Southwest Africa, for Germany can not meet Great Britain with her present navy."

In the Berlin *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* a cavalry expert declares that the German cavalry may in future be modeled after the Boer army, *i.e.*, as mounted sharpshooters. A comparison between the Boer forces and the British army in the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* is not very flattering to the latter. The London *Times* has declared that the Boers will not attack; but Mr.

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Edmund Garrett, in *The Contemporary Review*, thus describes the confidence of the Boers in their own prowess:

"Coming into collision with the might and majesty of the British empire has meant, so far, for the Boers, certain skirmishes between small bodies of troops, in which, as it happened, they beat us whether they were at the top of a hill and we at the bottom, or they at the bottom and we at the top; whether they outnumbered us or were outnumbered by us; whether our men were British regulars or colonial irregulars. Sometimes our men showed their usual pluck, and sometimes they didn't; but in either case they hardly shot a Boer. Taking Bronkhorstspruit, Laing's Nek, Ingogo, Majuba, and Doornkop all together, the Boers lost about one man to our twenty. . . . No Boer speech is complete without the tag about shedding their blood for the country. This patriotic phlebotomy is invoked to settle every question. Considering the political fruits of Majuba and Doornkop, which cost exactly three Boers between them, it must be admitted that the Transvaal has laid out the blood of its devoted sons at a better bargain than any people in history. Hunting the *rooibatje* has been simply the most exciting form of big-game shooting. If the simpler sort of Afrikander is a little inflated with his prowess, who shall blame him?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR FILIPINO WAR.

OOM PAUL has for a while, even in this country, overshadowed Oom Francisco Aguinaldo. An examination of the mass of material from foreign sources which has accumulated on the latter subject is not very encouraging. To the foreign beholder, at least, the resistance of the Filipinos appears to be getting stronger rather than weaker. "The Filipino," says the *St. James's Gazette* (London), "is like camomile. The more it is trodden on the more it grows." This paper criticizes General Otis in the following manner:

"He talks of dissension, demoralization, and disintegration among the insurgents, and apparently believes in allowing the unhappy provinces to stew in the juice of their own freedom until they become tired of cutthroat 'liberators,' and fall thankfully into the arms of the great American republic. 'If the insurrection is not ended too soon,' says he, 'the Filipinos will be so heartily sick of independence that there will never be any more trouble on that score. Independence was a craze with them.' Unless the gallant officer has been reading Mr. Dooley, these be strange sentiments for an American. What with the Chinese question, and the malaria problem, and the recruiting difficulty, and the encouragement given to the rebels by the 'anti-imperialists' of New York, it would seem to the ordinary man that General Otis has a hard row to hoe. But he takes it smiling."

To the average foreigner, the sufferings of our troops seem very considerable. The Hongkong *Telegraph* says:

"Probably no better example of the effects of the Philippine campaign on the American troops exists than the men who arrived to-day in the *Tartar*. They may have been a fine-looking lot of fellows when they first left the United States for service in the Philippines, but to-day they can not be so classed. Here and there a man is to be met who looks as tho matters had agreed with him, but the greater proportion are thin and attenuated and show evident signs of the ravages of the Philippine climate. The men state, too, that they are returning about fifty per cent. short of their original complement, so in all probability we only see the pick of them here, it being a case of the survival of the fittest."

Up to the end of September—according to the foreign papers—no administration able to convince the Filipinos of the advantages of American rule had been established. Manila is governed by martial law, but the protection offered to the inhabitants is altogether inadequate. The troops do not impress the Filipinos favorably. In the city of Manila itself women and girls of tender age are said to be outraged by our negro troops. What money is obtainable from taxation and the customs (both being much more oppressive, it is charged, than under the Spanish *régime*), is used for the army. The Hongkong *China Mail* says:

"All these causes serve to prolong the war by keeping the natives, who have lived in hope of the high-sounding promises of good government being carried out, in a constant state of irritation. The recent reports concerning the losses of the insurgents can hardly be accepted with confidence, as the information is purely hearsay, and is obtained from frightened natives, and the desire of the natives for American rule officially reported is not borne out by facts."

That the Filipinos will surrender is thought extremely unlikely. "So far as we can gage public opinion among them," says the last-named paper, "they are extremely unlikely to treat with General Otis." The *Epoca* (Madrid) nevertheless believes that the Filipinos must go under as soon as General Otis has all the troops which were promised him—"partly because their fight against one of the most powerful nations seems hopeless, partly because they can not long remain united," says the paper. The latter assertion may not hold good, according to the opinion of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). Germany, too, it remarks, was regarded as a country in which provincialism, aggravated by a marked difference of dialects, would forever prevent united action. Yet the Germans did unite under foreign pressure. The Manila correspondent of the London *Times* enumerates the following points in favor of the Filipinos:

"1. Steady and creditable resistance to American advance on Tarlac; no appreciable loss inflicted on Filipinos.

"2. Steady and increasingly important attacks on the American line of communications. Colonel Bell, who is the most active and energetic of men, even if his critics do accuse him of hunting after notoriety, says that he will not be surprised at any moment to find that the rebels have succeeded in cutting his and the cooperating regiments off from Manila. And the transport and commissariat department say much the same—'We don't know what minute one of these attacks may succeed, and then. . . . .

"3. Steady and permanent strengthening of the Filipino position in provinces that were doubtful until recently. Several very important sections of country were on the verge of going over to the Americans, and were only waiting for a word of encouragement from General Otis; but Aguinaldo heard of it and got his little word of encouragement first, *plus* a substantial reinforcement of all shaky garrisons and a prompt shifting of all wavering officials. Those sections are now lost instead of being won.

"4. Most important of all, Aguinaldo has got lately a lot of money from somewhere and has been using it diligently and judiciously in Manila itself, and has effected a good deal of work toward bringing about a repetition of the outbreaks of last February. To-day every officer in the police force says the danger is fully as great as it was in those terrible days of blood and fire. It is not a matter of opinion. I learn that General Otis has instructed the police to call in all the passes that have been issued, whether for crossing the line of outposts or for going about the streets at night; and that he is contemplating the advisability of ordering every house closed and every street cleared at 7 P.M. instead of 8:30 as it is now."

The writer admits that the Filipinos are tired of the war, and that the peasantry will quietly obey the conqueror. The trouble is that Otis does not conquer. Nor does he seem to understand the judicious expenditure of money. He offered $30 for every Filipino rifle. The Filipinos answered by offering $60 for every American rifle, and now the American rifles are frequently stolen. No charge of personal corruption is made against General Otis. He is described as narrow, as wanting in tact and military ability, and he is accused of dividing his attention too much; but there is not a trace of doubt of his personal integrity. His failure to succeed where others would, perhaps, be equally unlucky, causes the Hamburg *Correspondant* to think that perhaps the American Government will modify its views. That paper says:

"The American people may become convinced that it was a mistake to attempt the forcible establishment of American 'freedom' in the Philippines. The Filipinos have their own ideas of liberty. . . . At any rate, whoever attempts to rule there must do so with due consideration of the civilization, customs, and

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habits of the Tagals. Nothing will come of the attempt to enforce by the sword what the American commanders are pleased to consider as American civilization. But the American authorities have learned nothing. They are trying to run their heads through a brick wall."

THE MARCH OF THE PLAGUE.

A SILENT enemy, worse than an invading army in its ravages, has gained a foothold in Europe, and hundreds of the best intellects are engaged in combating it. The bubonic plague has landed in Portugal, and is undoubtedly making headway. All attempts to stamp out the disease in India have so far been fruitless, altho the British authorities are showing great zeal. According to a report in the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, the situation in Britain's richest possession is as follows:

In Puna, for some weeks, five hundred to one thousand people died from plague. That means that, if it were equally virulent throughout the whole year, the population would be reduced one half. Great numbers of dead rats are found in the quarters of the employees of the Mahratta Railroad. The authorities fear a general panic if the actual number of sufferers were known. As it is, a large number of people have fled. It is impossible to obtain a sufficient number of nurses. An English report says, horrible scenes are enacted daily when the bodies are burned. The worst is that there is not enough fuel, as wood is very scarce and expensive in Puna. In Hyderabad the plague also has reappeared, and the mortality is high. Many streets are entirely deserted. From Mysore, and especially from Bungalore, the news is equally disquieting. In Bombay and Calcutta, the plague is less in evidence just now, but nobody believes that it has been effectually destroyed, as past experience has been very disheartening. The white regiments are spared so far, but there is an alarming increase in the number of cases of gastric fever, which seem to be more prevalent among the whites than among the native contingent.

AN UNCANNY VISITOR—THE PLAGUE.
—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

Clean, airy quarters and good food are in the case of the plague, as in all other epidemics, the best protection. In Hongkong the authorities, tho they have not been able to stamp out the disease, keep it within reasonable bounds. The Hongkong *Mail* says:

"A filth disease must be fought with the weapon of cleanliness, and altho it is very much to be regretted that we in Hongkong, with all our cleansing operations, do not succeed in killing or stamping out the disease, that furnishes no reason why we should relax in our efforts toward sweetness and light. Indeed, it is an argument in favor of a forward movement. The Government has not gone far enough in its crusade against dirt and darkness. . . . A house-owner is under obligation, to humanity, to the community, and to the Government, to provide light and air within reasonable proportions inside any tenement for which he charges rent. If any grasping landlord disobeys this law, then the Government must make short work of him and his human or inhuman 'pig-sty' without any particular regard to compensation. . . . The necessity of going full-speed ahead on this crusade now, and before the next plague season comes round, is only too apparent."

The British troops at Hongkong are now prohibited from visiting certain unsavory quarters, much to the dissatisfaction of the saloon-keepers.

In Russia the disease seems to have been stamped out for the present; but its probabilities are suggestively illustrated by a report in the Russian *Government Gazette*, from which we take the following items:

The disease was discovered in the village of Kalobowka, District Zarew, Province Astrackhan. Of twenty-four patients, twenty-three died. The one survivor appears to be doing well. A military cordon isolated the village, medical aid was amply provided, and the whole province examined; but the village mentioned was found to be the only one infected.

The Madrid *Epoca* declares that in the Portuguese village of Silvarco de Toudella, fifty of the four hundred inhabitants are down with plague. In Oporto, the population is giving the authorities much trouble in the carrying out of sanitary precautions. Dr. Calmette, director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, reports as follows:

The plague is more virulent in Oporto than in Bombay. Rats and mice pricked with a needle dipped in the blood of a plague patient die. So far only the poor have suffered; but now the servants of the wealthy are also beginning to catch the disease. A walk through the filthy quarters of the poor explains why they suffer most. They herd together with pigs, poultry, and rabbits, and rats abound. Rats and fleas are chiefly responsible for the spread of the disease. Two to four cases are reported daily, but the real number is much higher. Many die without having seen the physician. Inoculation is very successful in saving life. Of the patients who are not thus protected, 33 per cent. die.

In England a possible visit of the dread specter is taken into consideration; but it is likely that the most highly civilized countries will be spared the worst ravages of the plague, as an organized service for isolating the patients is the best protection. "In Germany we have the necessary organization," says the Berlin *Tageblatt*; but whether this optimism is justified, in view of the ravages of the cholera some years ago in Hamburg, remains to be seen. America, with the exception of a few seaports, where dark and ill-smelling tenements abound, should be fairly safe, as the London, Ont., *Advertiser* points out. That paper says:

"In Bombay, where the plague has carried off thousands of victims, only one or two genuine Europeans suffered, and that through carelessness or undue exposure. Numbers of those who died were registered as Europeans, but investigation has revealed the fact that they were Eurasians, who always call themselves Europeans. Let it be known, too, that like cholera, dirt is always the breeding-place of this pestilence, and without it the plague can not thrive. In the large cities of the East there is unfortunately a field for every dirty disease, such as is not to be found in any Western city, however ill-kept."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The Province of Ontario is becoming alarmed over the seeming decadence of the Welland Canal, and strong pleas are being made for harbor improvements at Port Colborne, its Lake Erie terminal. It is urged that the lack of harbor facilities at that port is largely responsible for the loss in traffic. The harbor is in the same condition that it was seventeen years ago, when the Welland Canal was opened. The lake vessels now require such a depth of water that none of the larger class attempt to enter Port Colborne.

The Welland Canal is 26¾ miles in length, connecting Lake Erie and Lake Ontario by cutting through the narrow Niagara peninsula. There is a fall of 326¾ feet in the 27 miles of canal, necessitating twenty-six locks. These locks are 270 feet in length by 45 feet in width. The canal has a depth of 14 feet, and when it was opened it was supposed that provision had been made for the largest lake craft. But the deep Sault Ste. Marie Canal has permitted the construction of such immense freight carriers that most of the vessels which could navigate the Welland Canal have been driven out of the carrying trade. When the vessels became too large to enter the Welland Canal lightering was resorted to. The Grand Trunk Railway built a branch line parallel with the canal. Enough of the cargo was transferred to the railroad to enable the vessel to pass through the canal, and then the cargo was taken on again at the other terminal. This expedient has worked fairly well until recently; but in the mean time the lake vessels have been growing in size each year, and with each increase came lower freight rates, driving the smaller vessels out of competition. Steamers with 200,000-bushel capacity now control the grain-carrying trade, and these can not enter Port Colborne harbor. The vessels that can enter are growing less in number each season, and soon even the expedient of lightering vessels will not suffice to bring traffic to the canal. While the Government admits the necessity of a better harbor, it seems unwilling to take immediate steps toward providing one. It is urged that this will prove of only temporary value unless the canal is enlarged as well; and if the canal is enlarged so as to admit the largest lake craft, there would still be heavy expenditures required on the St. Lawrence route, which does not even have a 14-foot channel for its entire length, altho that depth is expected to be secured this season. The Welland Canal, up to date, has cost the Government $24,173,352. Its best year in tonnage was 1893, when 1,294,823 tons of grain and merchandise passed through it east and west. Since then, the decline in grain shipments has been especially marked, altho the grain traffic on the lakes increases every year. In 1893, the grain that passed down the Welland was about 16 per cent. of the grain receipts at Buffalo; in 1898, it was about 9 per cent., or a loss of 43 per cent. as compared with Buffalo. The grain that passed down the Welland last year was less than five years ago, while the grain receipts at Buffalo was nearly three times what they were ten years ago.

PERSONALS.

DURING the proceedings of the recent conference of the Library Association in England, a characteristic story of John Ruskin was told in connection with the subject of village libraries. A library for the laborers of a lake-country village had been established, and just before the opening Mr. Ruskin was asked to inspect it. He cordially consented, and upon leaving expressed his admiration of the arrangements and promised to send a present, which came in the form of a sumptuous set of Scott's novels. The wife of the founder

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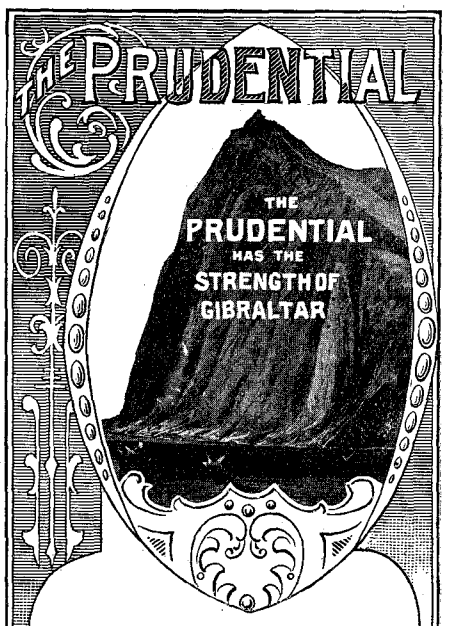

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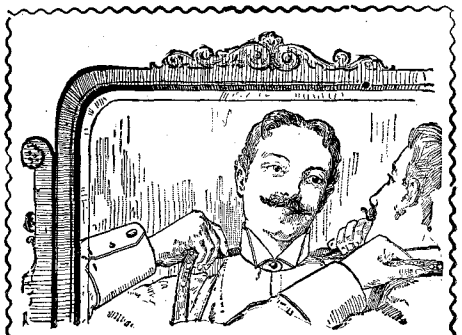

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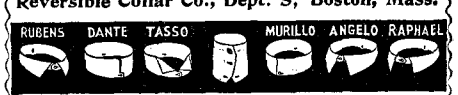
When soiled discard. A box of 10 collars, or 5 pairs of cuffs, 25 cts. **By mail 30 cts.**

Sample collar or pair of cuffs for 6 cts. in stamps. Give size and style desired.

Reversible Collar Co., Dept. S, Boston, Mass.



Reg. Trade Mark.

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thought the edition much too splendid for the purpose, and at the earliest opportunity told the donor so. "Madam," said Ruskin, "if the money the books cost had been spent in floral decorations or wines for a dinner, nothing would have been said against it; but because it has been laid out for the enjoyment of the simple villagers it is thought extravagant."

WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER, the new millionaire Congressman from New York, has little in common with W. J. Bryan, yet he bears so striking a likeness to that person that he is frequently mistaken for him. He, however, wears his hair shorter and dresses in a manner more peculiar to New York than Nebraska.

DR. RICHARD J. GATLING, inventor of the Gatling gun, has just celebrated his eighty-first birthday. He is tall, broad-shouldered, of erect carriage, and stately figure. He looks twenty years younger than the average man of his years. He is well read in literature, delights in Dickens, Scott, and Thackeray, and can quote freely from American and foreign publications. Of course, his guns are his hobby, tho he shows none of the eccentricities commonly ascribed to men of genius. He is a North Carolinian by birth, but has made his home in Cleveland, O., for many years. He comes honestly by his title of doctor, being a medical man by training and profession, but as a boy he took to mechanics naturally, and thirty-seven years ago conceived the idea which resulted in the wonderful gun which bears his name. Altho the inventor of such a murderous weapon, the doctor is one of the mildest-mannered, most kindly dispositioned men on earth.

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is making new friends every day; you should see their letters—we will mail you copies of some if you will ask for them. One person has asked: What do you mean by saying that your mattress is always

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Send for Our Book, "THE TEST OF TIME," whether you need a mattress now or not. It will interest you to know about the *best* and *cheapest* mattress in the world. We sell direct to the user only.

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3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.	11.70	
4 feet wide, 40 lbs. . . .	13.35	
4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.	15.00	

Made in two parts, 50 cents extra. Express charges prepaid EVERYWHERE.

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MABEL: "On what principle, dear?"

MADGE: "They make my blood run cold."—*Tid-Bits.*

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COMPLAINING WIFE: "Shure, yer worship, he wasn't a physical wreck till he gave me the black eye."—*Tid-Bits.*

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MRS. NEW-RICH: "The mean old rascal! Why, he's amply able to have given her a splendid new one!"—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

A Price Upon Her Head.—"Hist!" whispered the first accomplice; "there is a price upon your head." "Heavens!" exclaimed the female villain, paling visibly; "can it be possible that I have forgotten to remove the tag from that bargain-counter hat?"—*Philadelphia Record.*

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Current Events.

Monday, October 30.

—A severe engagement is fought near Ladysmith; the British, reinforced by a naval brigade, succeed **in repulsing the Boers.**

—In the Philippines, **Colonel Bell's regiment** encounters a force of the insurgents and kills four officers and eight men.

—Admiral Dewey takes possession of his new home at Washington, and **announces his engagement** to Mrs. William B. Hazen, sister of John R. McLean.

—Vice-President Hobart lies **dangerously ill** at his home in Paterson, N. J.

Tuesday, October 31.

—Despatches from General White received in London announce that two regiments, the Gloucestershires and the Dublin Fusiliers, and a mountain battery, were **captured by the Boers**; General Buller lands at Cape Town.

—President McKinley attends the launching of the torpedo-boat *Shubrick*, at **Richmond, Va.**, and makes an address there.

—President Schurman of the Philippine commission gives his views on the **Sulu treaty.**

—The report of Gen. George W. Davis, **military governor of Puerto Rico,** is made public.

—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy testifies before the Mazet committee regarding **the Ramapo Water Company.**

Wednesday, November 1.

—An **artillery duel** takes place near Ladysmith; General White in further despatches attributes the British disaster to the stampede of battery mules.

—**General Young** makes a rapid move northward in Luzon, and many insurgents flee to the hills.

—The **International Commercial Congress,** in session in Philadelphia since October 12, concludes its meetings.

—Sir Thomas **Lipton** sails for Europe.

Thursday, November 2.

—**General Kock,** second in command of the Transvaal forces, dies from wounds received at Elandslaagte; General White is **hard pressed** by the Boers, and much anxiety is felt in England.

—The **Philippine Commission** submits a preliminary report to the President, reviewing the situation in the islands at great length; the members unite in saying that the Filipinos are **unfit for self-government.**

—Prominent educators meet in Washington and discuss the project of establishing a **national university.**

—**General Funston** is enthusiastically received in Kansas, and a sword is presented to him at Topeka.

Friday, November 3.

—**Grave apprehension** is felt in London over the situation of the British army; communication with Ladysmith is cut off; General Joubert protests to General White against the use of lyddite.

—Active operations against the insurgents in **Luzon** continue; Lieutenant Boutelle is killed in an engagement.

—Secretary Gage selects Cass Gilbert as the **architect** of the New York custom house.

—At a Cabinet meeting the question of a **civil government for Cuba,** which is soon to be established, is discussed.

—John W. Foster lectures on the **Alaskan boundary** question before the National Geographic Society at Washington.

Saturday, November 4.

—The Boers renew the bombardment of Ladysmith; **Colenso is evacuated** by the British.

—A loving-cup is presented to **Rear-Admiral Schley** by the city of Atlanta, and a parade and dinner take place in his honor.

—General Ludlow, military governor of Havana, returns to the United States, in connection with the proposed change in the **government of Cuba.**

—The **Automobile Club** of America holds its first parade in New York.

Sunday, November 5.

—News from Ladysmith reports continued **hard fighting;** a Boer laager at Bester's Hill is captured by the British; the South Wales lancers arrive at Cape Town.

—An **important expedition** leaves Manila on a transport under command of General Wheaton.

—Ellis H. Roberts, **Treasurer** of the United States, and Perry S. Heath, first-assistant **postmaster-general,** make public their reports.

—**Ex-President Harrison** returns to America on the *St. Paul.*

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Every Man.... Woman and Child

who wants strength and health should know of this invention of Eugen Sandow, the most successful teacher of physical culture. Far superior to any other system of home exercise in simplicity, scientific correctness, convenience, and efficiency — officially chosen from all others by the *Imperial Government in Great Britain* for training in army, navy, and police.

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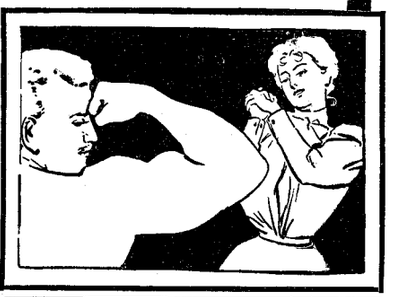

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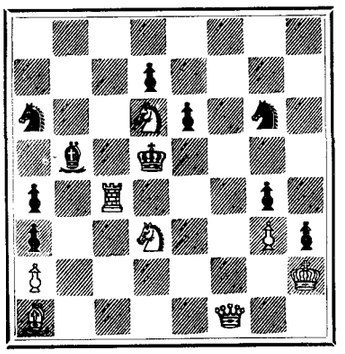
Problem 428.

BY G. B. VALLE,
Second Prize *Pasquin* Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



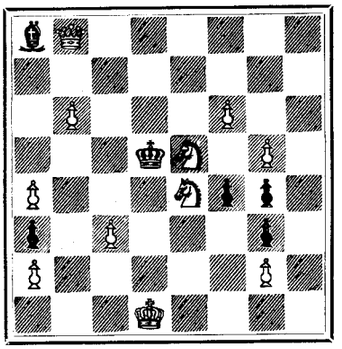
White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 429.

BY A. VAN EILDE.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

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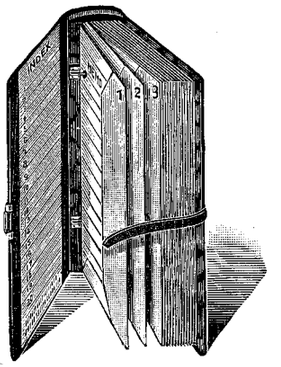

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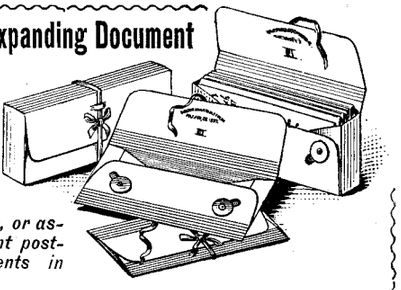

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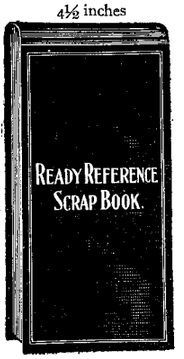

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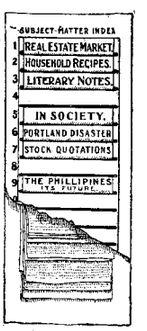

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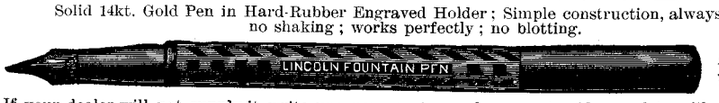

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1. ..... / K x Kt	2. Q—B 4 / B—B 5	3. P—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / Any other	3. Q—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / B—Q 4	2. Kt—B 5 ch / K—K 4	3. B—B 7, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. P—Q 3, mate

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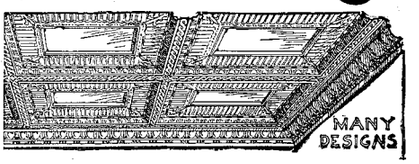

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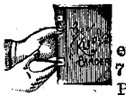

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The Moscow Tournament.

The National (Russian) Masters' Tournament in Moscow has been finished. Tschigorin takes first prize, with 10 wins. He lost only one game. Schiffers got second prize with a score of 7½ wins out of eleven games.

Games from the London Tournament.

SHOWALTER SHOULD HAVE WON.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SHOWALTER. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*	SHOWALTER. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	29 Kt—B 5	R x R ch
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	30 R x R	B—B sq
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q R 3 (a)	31 R—K 4	P—K R 4
4 P x P (b)	P x P	32 B—K 6	P—Q Kt 3
5 Q—Kt 3	Kt—K B 3	33 Kt—R 4	B x B
6 B—Kt 5	P—B 3	34 P x B	K—K 2
7 Kt—B 3	B—K 2	35 Kt x P	P x P
8 P—K 3	Castles	36 R x P	P—Kt 4
9 B—Q 3	Q Kt—Q 2	37 Kt—Q 7	K x P
10 Castles	R—K sq	38 Kt-B 5 ch	K—B 4
11 Q R-B sq	Kt—B sq	39 R—K 4	P x P
12 Kt—K 5	K Kt—Q 2	40 R x P	Kt—Kt 4
13 B—K B 4	Kt x Kt	41 K—B 2	P—R 4
14 B x Kt	B—Q 3	42 P—Kt 3	K—Kt 3
15 P—B 4	B—K 2 (c)	43 K—K 3	R—K sq ch
16 P—B 5	Kt—Q 2	44 K—Q 3	P—B 4
17 B—K B 4	Kt—B 3	45 Kt—Q 7	Kt—B 6
18 Q—Q sq	B—Q 3	46 R—B 4	R—Q sq (h)
19 Q—B 3	B x B	47 Kt—Kt 6	Kt—K 4 ch
20 Q x B	B—Q 2	48 K—B 3	Kt—Kt 5
21 P-K Kt 4	P—K R 3	49 Kt—B 4	K—Kt 4
22 P—K R 4	Kt—R 2	50 R—B sq	R—Q 4
23 Q—Kt 3	P—B 3	51 Kt—Kt 6	R—Kt 4
24 K R-K sq	Q—Kt sq	52 Kt—B 8	Kt—K 6
25 Q x Q (e)	Q R x Q	53 R-Kt sq ch	K—B 5
26 P—K 4	P x P	54 K—Q 3	R—Kt sq
27 B-B4 ch(f)	K—B sq	55 R—K sq	R x Kt
28 Kt x P	Q R—Q sq	56 R x Kt	Drawn.

Notes (abridged) from The Field, London.

(a) Janowski's favorite variation, the intention being, if 4 P—K 3, to continue with 4.., P x P; 5 B x P, P—Q Kt 4; 6 B—Q 3, B—Kt 2, etc.

(b) To prevent the line of play pointed out, White takes the Pawn (see the Pillsbury-Janowski game).

(c) Forced, because of the threat, 16 P—K 4. For the same reason, he can not now play P—B 6.

(d) With due deference we suggest 23.., P—K Kt 4, in spite of its appearing somewhat venturesome. It is, however, justified, since White has also loosened his King's-side Pawns, and at present he has also a weak K P. If White replies 24 P x P, then 24.., Q x P; 25 R—B 4, Kt—B 3; 26 K—B 2, P—K R 4, followed by doubling Rooks.

(e) White has the better game, but he should not exchange Queens. 25 Q—Kt 2 would be a good move instead.

(f) There is no necessity for the check. 27 Kt x P is preferable.

(g) Janowski plays this difficult ending with his noted skill. From this point every move is well judged, and probably the only valid ones at his disposal.

(h) Again the best move. If 57 R x P, then 47 .., Kt—R 5 ch; etc.

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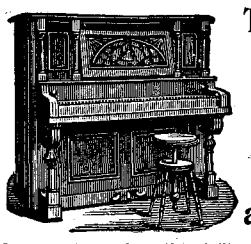

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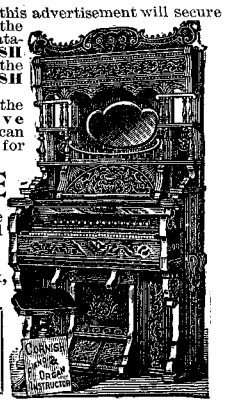

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1 P—K 4	P—K 4	20 P—Q 5(d)	K—Kt sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	21 R x B ch	Kx R
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q 3	22 P x Kt	P x P
4 P—Q 4	B—Q 2	23 Kt—Q 4	Q—Q 2
5 Kt—B 3	K Kt—K 2(a)	24 Kt-B 5 ch	K—B 2
6 B—Q B 4	P—K R 3	25 Q—R sq	R—K B sq
7 P—K R 3	Kt—Kt 3	26 Q—R 5 ch	K—K 3
8 B—K 3	Kt—B 5 (b)	27 Kt—K 2	P—B 4
9 B x Kt	P x B	28 P—K Kt 3	P x P
10 Q—Q 2	P—K Kt 4	29 Kt(K2)xP	K—K 4
11 P—K R 4	B—Kt 2	30 Q—R 2	K—K 3
12 P x P	P x P	31 Q—R 6	R—B 2
13 R x R ch	B x R	32 Q—R 3	K—K 4
14 Castles	K—B sq	33 Kt—R 5	P—Q 4
15 R—R sq	B—Kt 2	34 Q-Q B3 ch	P—Q 5
16 R—R 5	P—B 3	35 Q x B P ch	K x P
17 Q—K sq	B—K sq	36 Kt x Q P	P—Kt 5
18 R—R 7	B—B 2 (c)	37 Kt-Q Kt 3	Q—Q 3
19 B x B	K x B	38 Kt-Q2 ch(e)	Resigns.

Notes from The County Express in The B. C. M.

(a) Kt—B 3 is preferable.

(b) Not to be commended. White is now able to get a sort of King's Gambit position.

(c) If B—Kt 3, White plays Q—R sq.

(d) A fine move, which forces Black to give two pieces for the R. Otherwise, if 20 .., Kt—K 4, 21 Kt—Q 4, and 22 Kt—K 6, winning a piece.

(e) The Black Q is lost.

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Scotch Game.

O. E. WIGGERS, Nashville. *White.*	REV. A. C. KAYE, Jefferson. *Black.*	O. E. WIGGERS. *White.*	REV. A. C. KAYE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	6 Kt—Q 2	Q—B 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 Q—B 3	Q R—K sq
3 P—Q 4	P x P	18 P—Q R 3	P—Q 4
4 Kt x P	B—B 4	19 B—Kt 3	Q Kt—K 2
5 B—K 3	Q—B 3	20 Q R—K sq	P—B 3
6 P—Q B 3	K Kt—K 2	21 Q—R 3	Kt—Q 3
7 B—Q Kt 5	Castles	22 B—B 2	Kt—Kt 3
8 Castles	P—Q 3	23 Kt—B 3	P—R 3
9 Q—Q 2	B—Kt 3	24 Q—Kt 3	Kt—B 5
10 B—R 4	Q—Kt 3	25 Kt—K 5	R x Kt
11 B—B 2	P—B 4	26 R x R	Kt—B 5
12 P x P	B x P	27 K R-K sq	Kt x R
13 Kt x B	Kt x Kt	28 R x Kt	R—K sq
14 B x B	R P x B	29 Q x Kt	R x R
15 Q—Q 5 ch	K—R sq	30 Q x R	Resigned.

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Austria-Hungary	1	69
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Netherlands		47
France		19
Italy		17
Switzerland		17
Spain		9
Sweden and Norway		7
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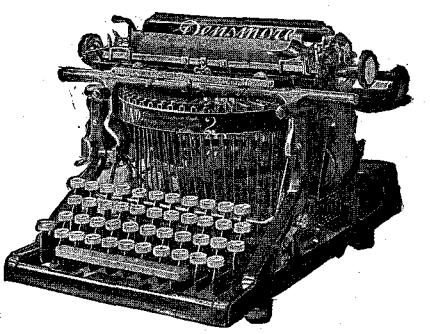

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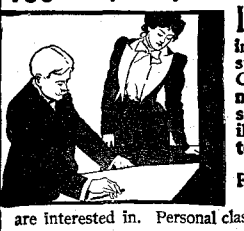

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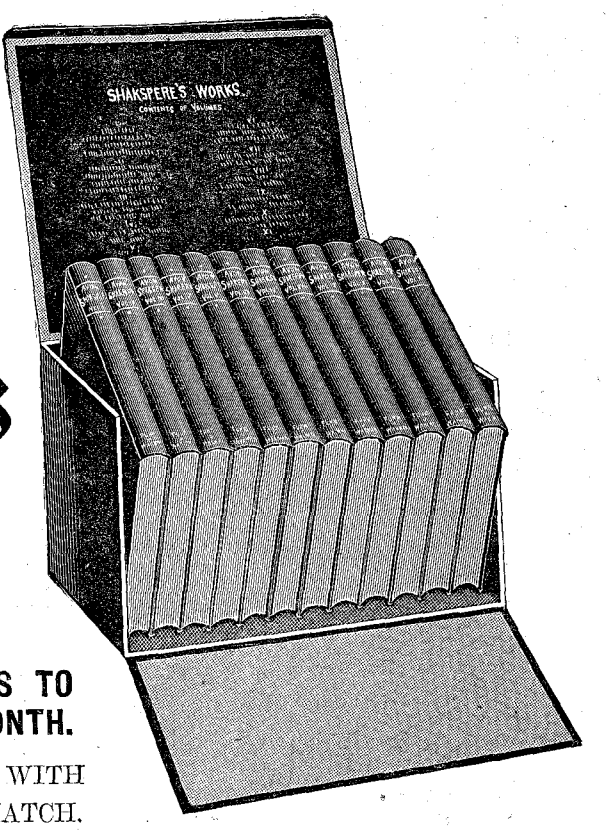

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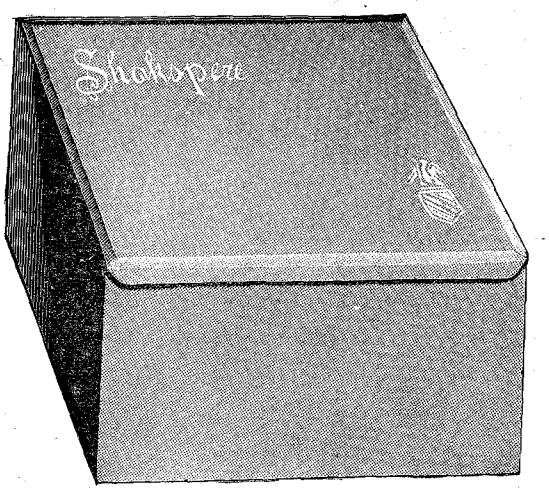

LITERARY DIGEST
SHAKSPERE CLUB.

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Catching Cold

We don't know of any easier way to catch cold than to be caught out in the rain, do you? Many a person can date his attack of bronchitis or pneumonia from such a time. And it often produces the first congestion that finally terminates in consumption.

If you have a weak throat or weak lungs, just a sprinkling is often enough to give you a hard cold which hangs on for weeks. It's just the same with children—there's nothing that will bring on an attack of the croup quicker than wet feet.

Stop this trouble before it goes any further. It's very easy and very simple. Take a hot foot-bath, drink a bowl of hot lemonade, and get thoroughly warmed up. Then take a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and go to bed. The chances are you will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral for a few days until all coughing has disappeared.

Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, laryngitis, la grippe, consumption, and all hard coughs and colds begin with a "catching cold." Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures these sharp colds quickly, and it cures the results of neglected colds, also, only it takes a little more time.

You Can Now Buy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for 25 Cents.

The 25c. size is just right for an ordinary, everyday cold. For asthma, whooping-cough and such diseases, and for colds that have been hanging on, the 50c. size is better. For consumption and for chronic cases, the $1.00 size is most economical.

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